# The Raleigh Tribune.

DAILY

Vol. I.—No. 48. RALEIGH, N. C., SATURDAY MORNING, MARCH 6, 1897. $6.00 a Year. 5 Cents a Copy.


THE TRIBUNE IS REPUBLICAN, BUT IT IS THE PEOPLE'S PAPER.

## FIFTY-FIFTH CONGRESS

### First Session of Senate Opened in Presence of Full Galleries.

### HOUSE HAS NOT YET CONVENED

MR. HANNA NOW SENATOR, VICE SHERMAN RESIGNED.

President Sends Kindly Greetings—Mr. Quay and Mr. Cameron Honored by Men who Wear Blouses—Cabinet Confirmed.

Washington, D. C., March 5.—The proceedings of the first session of the Fifty-fifth congress were witnessed today by a very large assemblage of spectators in the galleries of the Senate chamber, the Senate being today without the legislative partnership of the House of Representatives, which body will remain in a state of suspended animation until called into renewed existence on the first day of the extraordinary session soon to be convened by President McKinley.

The Republican side of the chamber looked as though the contents of a conservatory had been deposited in it. Magnificent floral offerings had been placed on the desks of numerous senators, who had taken the oath of office yesterday, as well as on that of Vice President Hobart. Among the senators so distinguished were Foraker (Ohio), Spooner (Wisconsin), Penrose (Pennsylvania), Platt (New York), and Fairbanks (Indiana).

The Democratic side of the chamber was free from such offerings. Senator Wolcott (Republican, Colorado) back from his European travel in furtherance of an international monetary conference, was in his place and received greetings from his associates. As soon as the journal of yesterday's formal meeting was read the new senator from Ohio, Mr. Foraker, rose and presented the credentials of Mr. Hanna as successor to Mr. Sherman, resigned.

The credentials were read. They were dated at Columbus, Ohio, March 5, 1897, and recite that by reason of the resignation of Mr. Sherman as senator from the state of Ohio, there is a vacancy which (the legislature not being in session) the governor is authorized to fill, and he has appointed "Marcus Alonzo Hanna, of Cayuga county Ohio, to fill it from today until a successor is elected and qualified."

The credentials having been read, Vice President Hobart invited Mr. Hanna to come forward and take the oath of office.

Together the two Republican senators from Ohio who took the places of Senators Brice and Sherman walked to the Vice President's desk, where the oath was duly administered, to Mr. Hanna, after a round of hand clapping in the galleries, and then Senators Foraker and Hanna took their seats, not together, but at some distance apart.

The next stage in the proceedings of the day was the appointment of a committee of two senators, Mr. Allison of Iowa and Mr. Gorman of Maryland, to wait upon the President of the United States and inform him that a quorum of the Senate is assembled and that the Senate is ready to receive any communication he may desire to make. The next stage was the adoption of a resolution offered by Mr. Frye (Republican, Maine) directing that until otherwise ordered Mr. Davis (Republican, Minnesota) be acting chairman of the committee on foreign relations—the chairmanship having been vacated through the retirement of Mr. Sherman. And then a recess was taken until 12:45.

During the recess a large artistic structure of flowers in which the national flag was figured out, was placed on the desk of Mr. Quay (Republican, Pennsylvania) with a card showing it to be the offering of "the bourgeoise and the men in blouses." The flowers which had been previously placed on the desk of Mr. Cameron's successor, Mr. Penrose, were from "the labor union" and figured out the emblem of labor—the brawny, uplifted arm of the worker.

When the recess ended and the Senate was again called to order, Senators Allison and Gorman made their report that they had waited upon the President of the United States and that the President had sent "his kindly greetings to the Senate" and informed them that he would immediately communicate with the Senate in writing. The report had no sooner been made than the President's promise was fulfilled. Mr. Pruden, one of his secretaries appearing and delivering sundry messages in writing.

Thereupon, at 12:50 o'clock, the Senate, on motion of Mr. Hale (Republican, Maine) proceeded to the consideration of executive business, and at 2:37 p. m. adjourned until Monday.

The length of the executive session led to the circulation of several unfounded rumors that a contest was being made against the confirmation of at least two members of the cabinet selected by President McKinley. Rumors had it that the opposition was aimed at Mr. McKenna, selected for the attorney generalship, and Mr. Alger, for secretary of war.

The delay was not unusual. The nomination of Mr. Sherman was confirmed immediately without the formality of a reference to the committee. While this is not the invariable rule, it is generally extended to ex-senators as an act of courtesy. The rule has been proved in the past, however, by several marked exceptions. It was suggested privately on the floor that the whole cabinet be confirmed, but this was not done, for had such action been taken the compliment intended for Mr. Sherman would have been no compliment at all.

All the other nominations were referred to the various committees, which immediately met in the cloak rooms adjoining the chamber and after an informal discussion of the nominations, made favorable reports in each case.

Mr. Teller addressed the Senate briefly. He said he did not propose to ppose any selection Mr. McKinley had made. He recognized the fact that the cabinet was the official family of the executive and the President ought not to be hampered by the Senate in the choice of the men whom he desired for his advisers. He desired, however, to say that he believed that in some cases Mr. McKinley had made mistakes in the men he had chosen .Whoever else Mr. Teller had in mind is unknown, for he mentioned only Mr. Bliss, nominated to be secretary of the interior.

Mr. Teller emphasized the fact that he did not criticize this nomination on personal grounds. He knew Mr. Bliss to be a man of affairs who had been successful and was held high in the esteem of his fellowmen. He did not doubt but that Mr. Bliss would bring to the office all his business and executive abality. But there was more required, Mr. Teller said, than mere business ability. The interior department was one of the most important in the government, affecting interests in many of the states and particularly those of the great west. The secretary annually made more important decisions involving property than did the Supreme court of the United States. The head of this great department ought to be equipped with legal ability and a familiarity with land matters to meet the intricate questions that would come before it, and for this reason, and for this reason only, Mr. Teller, said, the nomination was subject to criticism.

Mr. Stewart (Populist, Nevada) spoke briefly in the same vein, corroborating what Mr. Teller had said about the importance of a head to this department who would be able to deal justly and judicially in the matters in dispute constantly coming before the court of which the secretary was the reviewing judge.

Mr. Hoar of Massachusetts replied to Mr. Teller's criticisms by praising the ability and qualifications of Mr. Bliss and addressing himself to the one point made by Mr. Teller, asserted that this could be easily overcome by the selection of assistant secretaries who would have those qualifications that would guide the secretary in his rulings.

No other speeches were made. The names of Judge Alger and Judge McKenna were not mentioned in the discussion, and all the nominations were then confirmed without a formal vote being taken.

## M'KINLEY'S N. C. VISITORS

NOTED MEN OF THE STATE WELCOMED AT THE WHITE HOUSE.

The State's Military Attract Attention--The Colonels at the Ball--Minister Ransom Arrives.

Special to The Tribune.

Washington, D. C., March 5.—The Tribune was at the White House today, shook hands with the new President and received his benediction.

By appointment at 1 o'clock today Adjutant General Cowles, Cols. Mott, Holt, Armfield, Harrell, Lybrook and Williams, members of Governor Russells' staff; Major Hays, Seventh United States cavalry; Henry C. Cowles, J. L. Scales, Dr. J. C. Carlton, Statesville, and H. S. Leard, of Raleigh called on President McKinley. The delegation was presented by Col. Mott and received a most cordial and gracious welcome. Mutual felicitations were expressed. The President inquired after Governor Russell and other North Carolina Republicans.

The Raleigh and Concord companies made a fine appearance in yesterday's parade and got a good share of the cheering. Both companies left this morning for home.

Mr. H. C. Dockery, applicant for the collectorship of the eastern district, returns home tomorrow, fairly satisfied, he says, with the situation in reference to the appointment.

General Cowles and Colonels Mott, Holt, Harrell and Lybrook attracted marked attention in their handsome uniforms at the inaugural ball last night. The presence of the Governor's staff is a credit to the State

Minister Ransom arrived tonight. He will see the President tomorrow, and if it is ascertained that his successor will be immediately appointed he will not return to Mexico. J. B. H.

### Greece Preparing for War.

Athens, March 5.—The cabinet council which met last evening after Premier Delyannis' interview with King George, sat until 1 o'clock this morning. It is reported that as the result of the deliberations of the ministers several important decisions were reached. According to report, the cabinet determined upon the action of the Greek fleet on the coast of Macedonia, with a view of aiding the mobilization of the Macedonian forces, the guarding of the Macedonian towns devolving upon the gendarmeries and the depot battalions. It is estimated that Greece will soon have 100,000 men under arms, including the reserves. The Greek iron-clad Sepzia and Tsara have sailed from the Piraeus under sealed orders.

### An American for Chief Justice of Samoa.

Washington, D. C., March 5.—W. L. Chambers, of Alabama, who was formerly United States land commissioner of Samoa, has been agreed upon by Great Britain, Germany and the United States as chief justice of Samoa, to succeed Judge Ide, who is also an American. The king of Samoa makes the appointment, and will undoubtedly confirm the selection.

## THE STATE OF TRADE

### Outlined in Bradstreets' and Dun's Reports.

### BETTER FEELING IN THE FUTURE

GOOD EFFECT OF EXPECTED NEW TARIFF LAWS.

Demand for Wool Diminished—Less Cutting of Prices in the Iron and Steel Trade--Failures Number 262 for the Week.

New York, March 5.—Bredstreets tomorrow will say:

The new administration, the certainty of an extra session of congress within a fortnight and the promise of a new tariff bill at an early day which shall provide adequate revenue and protection, have seemed to stimulate a better feeling in trade circles and increased confidence in the near approach of an improvement in business.

The total clearings at seventy-four cities for February aggregated $3,668,716,266, a decrease of 17.8 per cent. from the January total and 10.2 per cent. from that for February a year ago.

General trade has been interfered with by rain, high water in the Ohio valley, and snow in the northwestern spring wheat states.

South Atlantic and gulf cities have had some better weather, with the merchandise movement equal to expectations. At Chicago and St. Louis there has been a marked increase in the volume of purchases from jobbers, both by interior merchants in person and by mail orders, yet it is probable that the total trade at neither city equals that at a corresponding period a year ago.

The stock market was raided by the bears on the anti-trust feature of the President's inaugural address. London has been weak and sold stocks for the past two days on the unfavorable eastern outlook. The coal stocks have been weak on the publications unfavorable to the Jersey Central company. In spite of its irregularity the market has a very strong tone, the sustaining feature being the refunding plan announced by the Lake Shore company in conjunction with a bankers' syndicate.

There were 262 business failures throughout the United States this week, compared with 258 last week and 270 in the week a year ago.

New York, March 5.—R. G. Dun & Co. will say tomorrow in their weekly review of trade:

The slow and gradual improvement observed for some time has continued the past week, and without material check. There is a better demand for most products on the whole, with continuance of speculative buying in some, notably in wool, because of expected duties. Meanwhile the money market continues easy and undisturbed, as if there had never been anxiety about the gold reserve, and fairly large sales of stocks on London account during the week, possibly because of international anxieties, have made no perceptible difference in American markets.

Cotton has declined an eighth and with good reason, for although receipts from plantations fall off, the decrease is not greater than the decrease in consumption, owing to stoppage of mills. As there is comparatively little cotton available in the country, the market is a very convenient one for speculators to manipulate.

While many of the mills have stopped production of cotton goods for a time, the general outlook is on the whole unchanged and the demand for goods does not improve, while print cloths are a shade lower. The demand for wool has diminished only a little, and sales are quite a third more than the full consumption of all mills, if all were at work, but the speculative buying continues. Although some more mills have gone into operation, the course of the market has not favored great activity, but it may be said that for goods of the higher grades there is a better demand than heretofore.

The boot and shoe industry can reckon a good many more shops with work, and shipments have been as large for the past four weeks as in any previous year. The market for materials has not changed to any important extent.

While the demand for Bessemer pig has sustained the recent advance to $10.75 per ton at Pittsburg and grey forge is still quoted at $9.40 there, e and there is also less cutting of prices to get more business in finished product, the general range of prices still continues very low. Wire nails have advanced by very heavy buying to $1.40 per keg, without change in cut nails, which are dull, and there is less evidence of eastern mills selling rails below $20 except for export, some sales of that character having been made at $18. Western makers are said to be firm at $21 per ton. But the demands of the most important railroads have been supplied for the present, the consumers of billets are not in the market just now and with somewhat larger production of pig iron it may be doubted whether outside of rails, the demand for finished products equals the capacity of works.

Failures for the week have been 246 in the United States, against 285 and 59 in Canada, against 68, last year.

## APPROPRIATION BILLS

### Reasons why Mr. Cleveland Withheld Official Assent.

### PRIVATE VIEWS CONTROLING MOTIVE

DETAILS OF THE GREAT APPROPRIATION BILLS.

How to Dispose of Them now a Perplexing Question—Forty-five Other Bills that Failed of the President's Signature.

Washington, D. C., March 5.—President Cleveland, as heretofore stated, refused to assent to three of the great appropriation bills because of objecting to matters contained in them. The sundry civil bill, carrying a total appropriation of $53,030,000, contained river and harbor improvement items to the amount of nearly $18,000,000. These Mr. Cleveland disapproved in pursuance of his policy towards this class of public works. An item was inserted by the Senate in the Indian appropriation bill relating to the patenting of claims for land containing gilsonite (a substance somewhat resembling rubber), and this item, it is understood, was the principal ground of objection to executive approval. The basis of opposition to the agricultural bill is supposed to have been the President's support of the policy of the secretary of agriculture upon the matter of distributing seeds.

A fourth bill, the general deficiency, failed to become a law because the Senate and House could not agree as to the payment of certain claims, adjudicated upon and decided against the United States by the court of claims, provision for which was made by the Senate. As it passed the House, the bill carried a total of $8,442,027, which was increased in the Senate to $11,393,940.

The several appropriation bills for the fiscal year 1897-8 as they were sent to the President, carried the following totals.

| | |
|---|---|
| Apricultural | $ 3,182,902 |
| Army | 23,129,344 |
| Diplomatic and consular | 1,695,308 |
| District of Columbia | 6,187,591 |
| Fortifications | 9,517,141 |
| Indian | 7,670,220 |
| Legislative,. executive. and judicial | 21,690,766 |
| Military Academy | 479,572 |
| Naval | 33,128,234 |
| Pension | 141,263,880 |
| Postoffice | 95,665,338 |
| Sundry civil | 53,030,000 |
| Deficiency (for navy and courts) | 884,885 |
| Total | $397,525,186 |
| Permanent annual appropriation | $120,078,220 |
| Grand total | $517,603,406 |

Adding to this $8,442,027 for the general deficiency bill which was the sum voted by the House), $500,000 for miscellaneous objects to the total appropriations for 1898 would be $526,545,434, against $515,845,194 for 1897.

How to dispose of the four appropriations bills which failed to become law is a topic of much discussion about the capitol. It was said today that in order to avoid the necessity for appointing all the committee of the new congress, or if possible to prevent reorganizing these committees, committees which usually have charge of the bills that failed—namely the committees on appropriations, on agriculture, and on Indian affairs—the bills will be introduced as they were completed by the last congress and an effort will be made to pass them under suspension of the rules. Speaker Reed has announced that he has no policy to urge in regard to the reorganization for the special session, but there is a widespread feeling among Republicans that it would be a good thing to confine action by the House in the matter of new legislation to the consideration of the tariff bill. But there would be difficulty, it is apprehended, in getting the Senate to follow that example.

The "pocketed" bills of the session of congress ending yesterday, which failed to become law because not signed by the President (exclusive of the four great appropriation bills elsewhere mentioned) were forty-five in number of which eighteen were private pension and relief bills, twelve bills to correct military records of individuals, and four were local legislation for the District of Columbia. The measures of general importance that reached the President and failed were the sundry civil, agricultural and Indian approoriation bills (the deficiency bill not reaching the White House at all), the joint resolution to prevent the introduction and spread of contagious diseases in the United States; the act setting apart certain lands in the state of Washington, now known as Pacific forest reserve, as a public park, to be known as Washington National park; the act to permit the right of way through the public lands for tram roads, canals, etc.; the act to repeal the timber culture laws; the act in regard to the delivery of letters in towns under certain circumstances; the act to require patents to be issued to land settled under the act to provide for settlement of the peninsula of Florida; the act to simplfy the system of making sales in the subsistence division of the army and the act authorizing the Galveston and Great Northern Railroad company to construct a railroad through Indian territory.

### McKINLEY'S MINISTERS.

A Stronger Cabinet Would Have Been Impossible to Name.

Washington, D. C., March 5.—President McKinley today sent to the Senate the following nominations:

John Sherman, of Ohio, to be Secretary of State.

Lyman J. Gage, of Illinois, to be Secretary of the Treasury.

Russell A. Alger, of Michigan, to be Secretary of War.

Joseph McKenna, of California, to be Attorney General.

James A. Gary, of Maryland, to be Postmaster General.

John D. Long, of Massachusetts, to be Secretary of the Navy.

Cornelius N. Bliss, of New York, to be Secretary of the Interior.

James Wilson, of Iowa, to be Secretary of Agriculture.

### ALLEGED FIRE-BUG.

Trial of Howland Postponed Until Today--Another Fire--Monitor Puritan.

Special to The Tribune.

Wilmington, N. C., March 5.—The case of Fred Howland, alleged firebug, came up yesterday noon before Mayor Harris for hearing and was continued till noon today. Today it was continued till tomorrow noon. The case is exciting unusual interest. Howland is connected with some of the best people.

A fire this afternoon destroyed Chas. Foreman's turpentine still across the river and was caused by accident. Loss $3,000; insured.

The Monitor Puritan proceeded to New York today.

There are rumors tonight of Howland's confessing, but inquiry at the jail and from Howland's counsel prove them baseless. His counsel says Howland is not guilty. Other arrests may follow shortly. H. W. P.

### Movements of Ships.

Washington, D. C., March 5.—The Puritan is on her way from Charleston to New York to test the big dry dock at the navy yard.

The Castine, after two months' repairs at the Norfolk navy yard, has gone to Newport News to await a draft of men for the ships on the south Atlantic. She will leave for Montevideo next week.

The Katahdin is at Tompkinsville under orders from Admiral Bunce.

## OLNEY BECAME DISGRUNTLED

ONLY BECAUSE OF A MISTAKE IN THE PROGRAMME OF EXERCISES.

Giving Precedence to Members of House Over Cabinet Officers in Seating--Too Touchy.

Washington, D. C., March 5.—The cause of Secretary Olney's conspicuous non-participation in any of the inaugural ceremonies is explained as follows:

The members of the cabinet in discussing at the cabinet meeting last Tuesday the parts assigned to them in the inaugural proceedings found no provision in the programme for their seats in the Senate chamber or on the stand in front of the capitol. Secretary Thurber immediately communicated with Senator Sherman, chairman of the arrangements committee, who replied that the "heads of departments" had been provided for on the stand and this was found to be true, but they were in the rear of members of the House of Representatives, whereupon Secretary Olney declared he would not go to the capitol at all. All the members of the cabinet agreed upon this action, but when Mr. McKinley came to the White House and started with Cleveland he noticed that the cabinet officers were not going to accompany the parade, and on inquiry learned the reason. Senator Sherman, who was present, immediately offered to give front seats to the secretaries on the floor of the Senate, and Mr. Cleveland's advisers consented to attend the ceremonies. None of them, however, went on the stand as "heads of departments" to listen to the inaugural address, but hurried off to Secretary Lamont's house to bid Mrs. Cleveland good-bye. Secretary Olney did not go to the capitol because he was not at the White House with his colleagues in the morning, being detained at the state department all day by important matters. He went, however, to the ball in the evening prepared to escort Mrs. McKinley according to the adopted programme, but this was disarranged at the last moment by Mrs. McKinley's weak condition, compelling her to have other assistance.

### Heavy Loss of Grain by Fire.

Peoria, Ill., March 5.—Union Elevator No. 2, with a capacity of 1,000,000 bushels of grain, burned to the ground last night, incurring a loss of $500,000. The building is owned by the Chicago, Burlington and Quincy railroad, and all the grain firms of the city had grain stored in it. The building contained 900,000 bushels of wheat, oats and corn. Fully covered by insurance. No accurate estimate could be obtained of the loss or insurance. The elevator was the largest in this part of the country, being 130 feet high and 280 feet long.

### Wood to Succeed Blackburn.

Louisville, Ky., March 5.—Governor Bradley this morning appointed Major A. T. Wood of Mount Sterling United States senator, to succeed Blackburn.

The governor also issued a proclamation calling an extra session of the legislature to elect a senator for the full term.

## SCHOOL MEASURE LOST

### Bill to Encourage Local Taxation Voted Down.

### KILLED BY A HOSTILE AMENDMENT

ELECTION LAW BILL REPORTED BY THE COMMITTEE.

The Senate Proceedings Yesterday--Omnibus Pension Bill Passed—Penitentiary Appropriation Bill Passed.

Senator Atwater conducted the devotional exercises of the Senate yesterday morning.

Mr. Grant, for the special committee on election law, reported the substitute with a recommendation that it do pass. The bill was made a special order for the night session.

A resolution in favor of W. W. Cooper passed second and third readings.

Mr. Clark introduced a bill to require registration of the names of partners, which was considered immediately and passed its several readings.

Mr. Cannon introduced a bill to incorporate Blackwell's chapel, Brunswick county, which was placed upon its several readings and passed.

A bill to provide for a board of control of public road construction in Mecklenburg county passed second and third readings.

The bill to provide for the maintenance of the penitentiary passed second and third readings. It appropriates $25,000 a year for two years as a contingent fund, to be used only when approved by the Governor and council of State.

The following passed third reading:

To authorize Iredell county to levy a special tax.

To authorize Forsyth county to levy a special tax.

To authorize the school committee of Raleigh township to issue bonds.

To regulate the liability of stockholders in State banks.

To authorize Craven county to levy a special tax.

To establish a graded school in Hayville.

To authorize Forest City to issue bonds.

The following passed second and third readings:

To repeal chapter 418, laws of 1891.

To incorporate Highlands Turnpike Company.

The following passed second reading:

To authorize Currituck county to issue bonds.

To authorize the construction of an electric light plant at Fayetteville.

The bill to encourage local taxation for public schools came up as special order. After discussion, amendments were adopted substituting school district for township wherever the word occurs, limiting the rate of taxation in districts to ten cents on one hundred dollars and thirty cents on polls, and appropriating the entire sum of one hundred thousand dollars from the special school fund derived from the sale of State lands and held in the treasury for public school purposes. An amendment was offered by Mr. Ashburn to strike out all after the first section, the effect of which was to distribute the appropriation pro rata directly to the counties. The bill was then laid upon the table. A motion to clinch the fate of the bill was made, and upon that motion the ayes and noes were called.

In explaining his vote against the motion, Mr. Grant said that the action of the Senate upon the bill had the effect of taking a step backward in the cause of education, from which the State would not recover in ten years, as it impaired the principle of local taxation for public schools.

Mr. Utley said that if he should fail to raise his voice in protest against the action just taken he would be untrue to his convictions of duty to his people. He held that the sentiments expressed on the floor and voiced in the action of the Senate doomed the State to remain in ignorance.

The motion was lost and the motion to reconsider prevailed. A motion to refer the bill to a conference committee was adopted and the chair appointed Messrs. Grant, Justice, Atwater and Utley as the committee on the part of the Senate.

The following passed second reading:

To incorporate the town of Maysville.

To authorize a special tax in Person county.

To authorize the payment of the railroad debt of the town of Pollocksville.

To provide for locating and constructing a road in Craven county.

The following passed second and third readings:

To protect certain birds in Chatham county.

For the relief of C. E. Vestal.

For the relief of O. E. Vestal.

Supplementary to an act to promote the oyster industry.

To amend chapter 427, laws of 1895.

For the relief of Lula Vincent.

To incorporate Excelsior Artesian Well and Sewerage Company.

To incorporate the Chatham, Moore and Harnett Bank of Sanford.

To allow Sampson county to work convicts on the public roads.

To prevent hunting and fishing in Rockingham county without consent of land owners.

To amend chapter 341, laws of 1891.

To extend the time for organizing the Bank of Lumberton.

To renew and amend chapter 350, laws of 1891.

To incorporate Hominy Valley Institute.

(Continued on Eighth Page.)

# IN MARKED CONTRAST

## The Adjournment of the 51st and 54th Congresses.

## REED THEN IGNORED, NOW HONORED

### VISIBLY MOVED AT THE DEMONSTRATION THAT GREETED HIM.

### Eloquent Remarks in which He Expressed His Appreciation of the Compliment Intended—Resolution of Thanks Tendered Him.

Washington, March 4.—Both Houses of Congress were, since last night, alternately in recess and in session, hearing the reports of Conference Comittees, up to the moment when the House adjourned sine die, and the proceedings in the Senate merged into the inauguration ceremonies.

The scene and temper of the final adjournment of the House were in marked contrast with those of the Fifty-First Congress, when Mr. Reed was concluding his first service as speaker. Then owing to the partisan rancor which had manifested itself at various times during the Congress, no member of the minority would offer the usual resolution of thanks to the Speaker for his administration of the duties of the Chair. Today all that was changed. In the course of this Congress, Speaker Reed's conduct and attitude towards public matters have frequently been referred to by Democratic members in terms of praise, and Mr. McMillin, the leader of the minority presented the resolution of thanks, and supported it in a brief speech commending the Speaker, couched in the warmest terms.

On motion of Mr. Livingston (Dem., Ga.), the question was decided by a rising vote, the entire body of representatives rising with much enthusiasm. The result of the vote was announced by Speaker pro tem Dockery, amid applause on all sides. Speaker Reed was summoned from his room, and, as he came in the door, the members rose to their feet, applauding as they did so. He remained on the steps a moment, while Mr. Dockery announced the action of the House to him. The Speaker's usually impassive face betrayed something of the emotion which he left. His voice, however, was firm as he returned his thanks for the expression of good will contained in the resolution. He said:

"Gentlemen of the House of Representatives—Two years ago you were summoned to your share of a legislative work which could not be otherwise than disagreeable, disappointing, and unsatisfactory, for it involved a dismal struggle to adapt a narrowing income to the growing wants of a great nation, growing to be still greater.

You were, most of you, untried in your new vocation. How others have performed their share of the task it is not for us to say. But it is proper for me to say that your share of the divided duty has been performed with so much readiness and good sense, that even among the asperities of a heated campaign there was no room for an attack upon the House of Representatives.

I am sicerely grateful for the kind expression of your confidence and esteem, but I am still more grateful for the daily kindness and good will on the part of every member on both sides of the House.

To all of you, then, gentlemen of all parties, I offer the sincere expression of the highest personal regard.

# THE PASSING OF WEYLER

### FROM A HERO IN HIS OWN MIND TO A POLTROON IN PUBLIC OPINION.

### Departed Havana in Pomp of War--Returns an Ignominious Failure---No Cheering Crowds to Greet Him.

Havana, March 4.—Captain-General Weyler arrived here at 3 o'clock this afternoon on the transport Legazpi, from Caibarien, province of Santa Clara. He was accompanied by the members of his staff. The arrival of the party was not expected so soon, and when the signals on Morro Castle announced that the Legazpi was to the eastward bound in, the news spread rapidly and caused somewhat of a sensation among the Spaniards, who could not imagine why the Captain-General should have hurried to reach Havana.

General Weyler landed at the Muelle de Caballeria, which is but a short distance from the place. Here he was received by the Marquis de Ahumada, who has been acting in his stead during his absence, and other authorities. There was no great crowd present, and the scene was vastly different from that which characterized his return from the pacification of the province of Pinar del Rio. Instead of riding through crowds of cheering admirers, he walked from the water-side to the palace, where he soon retired to his apartments, without having received any popular welcome. This was due, perhaps, to his unexpected arrival, which did not allow of any official preparations being made to welcome him.

No reason is given for General Weyler's return to Havana.

It is generally well known that his campaign in Matanzas and Santa Clara has been an ignominous failure, and that while he was claiming to have compelled the insurgents to retreat eastward to Puerto Principe, they had, in fact, dodged past his columns and pursued their way westward. It is thought that the change in administration in Washington may have much, if not all, to do with his return, as he has been led to believe that President McKinley will not sanction the illegal arrest and detention of American citizens, which, in many cases, passed without protest from the Cleveland government.

### The Senate Lease Bill.

From the Sampson Democrat.

The bill passed by the Senate Friday as a substitute for the House bill to annul the lease of the North Carolina Railroad to the Southern is a good scotch to the wheels of disruption. Governor Russell's radical measure got its desserts by the conservatism of the Senate.

The Senate substitute, the full text of which is published elsewhere in this paper, is a reasonable measure. It reduces the term of the lease of the North Carolina from ninety-nine years to thirty years. The long term, covering a period of three generations, was about the only objectionable feature of the lease. Now that the term is reduced to a period of one generation, that objection is removed.

The hue and cry about the Seaboard Air Line offering $120,000 a year more for the property is a belated noise. President Hoffman, of the S. A. L. system, refused to make a bid when the North Carolina Railroad was leased two years ago and when his bid could have been considered. He makes a bid now when he knows it cannot be accepted without the violation of a contract.

His bid at this hour deserves no more consideration, to say the least, than did Capt. Ashe's bid to do the State printing for 15 per cent. less than Mr. Josephus Daniels proposed to do that work for some years ago, which bid was ignored, the contract being awarded to Mr. Daniels.

That part of the North Carolina road from Charlotte to Greensboro is a necessary connecting link of the Southern. That great system would be cut half in two without it. Because the Seaboard is engaged in a bitter war with the Southern, and in order to have revenge would pay more for that link than it would be worth, is no reason why the State should break the contract and exact blood money of the Southern.

It is not the business of the State to thus take a hand in the fight of two competing lines of railway. It ought on the contrary to let a possibility for competition remain, which will be of incalculable advantage to passengers and shippers.

The fact that the Southern Railroad is bound to have the use of the North Carolina track from Charlotte to Greensboro, and that the Seaboard Air Line has no earthly need for it, shows the spirit of the belated bid of the latter system—that it is not made in good faith, or is made out of a hostile feeling that would induce a waste of money to break the back of a rival.

While the North Carolina Railroad is now a very valuable piece of property, and some argue that 7 per cent. is not enough rental for it, yet it is well not to lose sight of the fact that its operation in connection with the Southern system is what makes it valuable.

Independently, the road would be poor property, and its stock would probably sell for 25 cents on the dollar, whereas it is now worth 115 or more. The private stockholders are business men and perhaps as upright and honorable gentlemen as the State affords, and without exception they favor the lease to the Southern.

Fair minded people generally who understand the situation will commend the conservative action of the Senate.

### Wilson Law Deficiency

Let it not be forgotten what the Wilson law has done for the revenues of this government. With the last day of February we completed a period of two and a half years of the Wilson law in operation. During that time the total Treasury deficiency has been more than $130,000,000.

At the end of the first two and a half years of the McKinley law the government had taken in as revenue $25,000,000 more than it had expended. The Cleveland people are fond of declaring that this difference between a Republican surplus of $25,000,000 and a Democratic deficiency of $130,000,000 was caused, in part at least, by excessive expenditures, but we do not think they will have the impudence to maintain that the government's expenses possibly could have been so reduced that our enormously diminished revenue would have been sufficient to pay our bills. As a matter of fact, the government's expenditures during the first two and a half years of the Wilson law and the correspoding period of the McKinley law were in round numbers the same—$894,000,000. The receipts under the McKinley law were: Customs, $485,960,000; internal revenue, $380,066,000; total, $920,000,000. Under the Wilson law they were: Customs, $392,731,000; internal revenue, $315,188,000; total, $762,934,000.

But the Wilson law, we are told by its fanatic supporters, is a success as a revenue producer, while the Dingley bill will surely cut down our income! What falsehoods may we not expect from them when they persist in their revenue lies!

# OPEN LETTER TO PRESIDENT

### J. WILEY SHOOK CRITICISES THE CIVIL SERVICE SYSTEM.

### It is the Means by Which the Democratic Party May Again Return to Power--Advises Him What to do.

United States Senate,
Washington, D. C., March 4.

To the President:

Almost from my cradle where I was rocked by a loyal Southern hand through dreamless nights of anxiety for the restoration of universal peace and freedom in this great nation of ours, I have yearned to address you by the title which I am this afternoon permitted to address you.

It was not my privilege to maintain a position in the ranks of my assembled countrymen sufficiently near you to hear from your lips the words of wisdom you spoke to your admiring fellow citizens who had assembled from the four quarters of the nation to do you honor on this occasion—the grandest triumph any man is permitted to achieve in this world. Before even the grand pageant had begun its march of pomp and splendor, I had read in an evening paper your words of hope and encouragement to a hopeless and almost forlorn but proud and honorable nation of people. The words you have today spoken, even with no fruits in sight, will inspire new confidence among the people and an impetus will be given to our languishing prosperity such as is seldom witnessed even in the fullest fruition of the most promising victory. I have no words of praise sufficiently grateful to express my admiration for the policy you outline in your inaugural address to the people who promoted you to the highest gift in their hands and the warmest place in their hearts.

Not even have I any fault to find with your position on that heathen civil service system, which your honored predecessor has so undeservedly shielded so many of his incompetent henchmen behind. Between the lines in that part of your address which refers to that anti-Christian abomination, I read that you are going to so construe the law as ameliorate the order last made by Mr. Cleveland, that in the service to which that order extended, we are to place men of our own "faith and order," measured only by the standard of fitness. This is right. We cannot run an acceptable administration with unacceptable officer any more than we can run a self-supporting Government with an inadequate revenue system. On this point I want to beg you to not heed the advice of such astute and honorable Republicans as Mr. Brosius, who comes here with more than 75 per cent. of the votes of his district behind him, and who does not need the united and untiring efforts of every Republican in his district to return him to Congress, but rather hearken to the words of wisdom from such patriots as Mr. Linney, who must have the support of every Republican in his district, backed by every officer as a patriot and not as an alien and an enemy. Remember, that the majority that sends Mr. Brosius to Congress would, if properly divided, send more than a dozen such members as Linney here from doubtful districts, or would defeat more than a score of the majority members of the present House of Representatives. When Lancaster county, Pennsylvania, sends a Democratic member to Congress, under any circumstances, turn the old Liberty Bell at Philadelphia into gongs to beat a requium at the funeral of Republicanism in this nation, but if North Carolina sends a solid Democratic delegation to the 56th Congress, it will only be because you have allowed the heathen to administer the small places in your administration. This, I have all confidence to believe, you will not permit. A loving and anxious constituency awaits your speedy action in this all important matter. With sincere wishes for the continuance of the auspicious beginning of your responsibility,

I am yours truly,
J. WILEY SHOOK.


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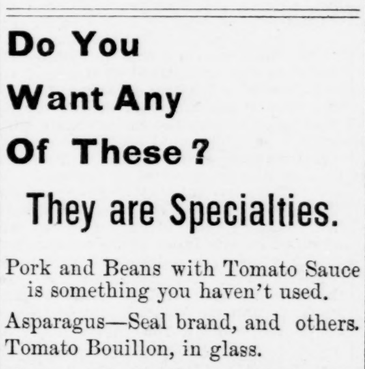


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| Wash Bowls and Pitchers | 94 |
| Wash Bowls and Pitchers | 1 24 |
| Wash Bowls and Pitchers | 1 47 |
| Wash Bowls and Pitchers | 1 68 |
| Cups and Saucers, per set | 25 |
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It was the foremost champion of Republican principles during the recent election and will continue to be the leading paper of the whole Republican party.

# AN IMPOSING SCENE

## The March From the White House to the Capitol

## OF PRESIDENT AND PRESIDENT-ELECT

### PENNSYLVANIA AVENUE IN HOLI DAY ATTIRE.

### Enthusiastic Thousands Cheer the Nation's Great Men as the One Passes Out of History and the Other Enters In.

Washington, March 4.—It was 10:20 o'clock when Major McKinley, accompanied by Senators Sherman and Mitchell, arrived at the White House. When they entered the blue room nobody was there to receive them. President Cleveland was busily engaged up stairs putting his signature to bills and joint resolutions.

Meanwhile members of the cabinet walked in to greet the incoming Executive and there was a pleasant exchange of courtesies. But the wait was much longer than anybody expected. It was exactly half an hour after the President-elect entered the blue room before Mr. Cleveland came down stairs to greet him. They spent a minute or two only in conventionalities and then word was given to Major Hall, of the army, aide to the Grand Marshal, that they were ready to start for the capitol.

It was a dignified procession that walked from the blue room to the carriage waiting under the portico.

Major McKinley and Mr. Cleveland led the way. President Cleveland showed little trace of the physical suffering and hard work of the closing days of Congress. He walked with a perceptible limp. In one hand he carried a tightly-rolled umbrella, but did not use it as a support for his lameness.

Everybody in the lobby uncovered as the two distinguished men passed them. Following them came Senators Sherman and Mitchell, and the members of the cabinet—not all of them, for there was one notable exception. Secretary Olney, who should have led the line of his official colleagues, was not there, and his absence was at once noticed and commented on. It was such an unusual occurrence that those who were there, busy as they were in inspecting every detail of one of the most interesting events of the day, found time to wonder why it was. With Secretary Carlisle, who would have been Mr. Olney's companion, was Attorney General Harmon, while Messrs. Lamont, Herbert, Wilson, Francis and Morton followed, two by two, in the order of their official precedence.

There was an awkward wait at the west entrance to the driveway while the military escort was being marched into position. While battalion after battalion, cavalry, infantry and artillery, soldier and marine, swung along the avenue front of the Mansion, the two central figures in the ceremonies of the day were compelled to wait behind the closed gates. When the last file of regular troops had gone by, Troop A, of Cleveland, wheeled into position, the gates were opened and the triumphal passage of the new President to the capitol began.

All the stands erected along Pennsylvania avenue and Fifteenth street were fairly well filled with spectators, though the crowds were not quite as great as expected. Every window along the line of march framed half a dozen heads or more. For that entire distance of a mile and a quarter the sidewalks were packed. At particular points of vantage the congestion was too great to allow progress of restless on-lookers. Roof tops were crowded with men and women, and places a block away were utilized by timid persons to secure a long-distance view of the parade.

The decoration along the route was general, and generally in good taste.

Cheering began from the time the President-elect's carriage, drawn by its four sorrels, passed through the White House gate and began its progres eastward. Flags and handkerchiefs were waved by women and children, while men waved their hats and made their display of enthusiasm stronger by using their lungs. The escort to the capitol consisted of a brigade of United States forces, artillery, infantry, cavalry, engineers, marines and sailors, and a brigade of the National Guard of the District of Columbia. It was led by a platoon of mounted police and followed immediately by the regular army band from Governor's Island, New York. General Horace Porter, the Grand Marshal, with a numerous array of special and regular aids, most of them in uniform, preceded the escort, which was commanded by Major General Wesley Merritt, U. S. A. The escort formed the first division of the parade. The escort of the President and President-elect left the White House within thirty seconds of the time agreed upon, Gen. Porter having previously promised Mr. McKinley that he should reach the capitol ten minutes before the hour of twelve. As the clock in the room of the Vice-President pointed to this precise moment the President-elect entered that chamber.

It was 2:25 when the procession started on its return to the White House.

Major McKinley was kept removing his hat constantly in response to the cheering that preceded, followed and kept abreast of him. At times he would ride with head bared for a block or two. The sun shone warm and bright and lessened the danger he ran of catching cold. Mr. Cleveland seemed to be in the best of spirits. He showed a keen interest in the scenes along the way, and smiled in a pleased manner at some unusual outbursts.

It was twenty minutes past 2 o'clock when Mrs. McKinley and her party drove up to the front portico of the White House.

The delay occasioned by stopping to take lunch at the Capitol was most embrassing. Mrs. Cleveland, with Brigadier-General Wilson, ex-Secretary Lamont, and Mr. Thurber had been waiting hour on the sunny rear porch, the tedious delay meaning more to Mrs. Cleveland than any one else, for she had determined at any personal inconvenience to welcome Mrs. McKinley, and the loss of an hour would cause her not only to miss saying farewell to the Cabinet ladies at Secretary Lamont's, but also prevented her bidding good-bye to her husband before he started South. The first duty she was eventually enabled hurriedly to accomplish, but she was much disappointed at being unable to do as she had intended to do to bid Mr. Cleveland farewell at the wharf. She had prepared with her own hands a beautiful bouquet of la France roses and lilacs, fastened with broad streamers for her successor, which were placed in the private bed-room to which she had given several last touches before descending to the portico. Mrs. Cleveland wore a dark green traveling dress, with broad purple velvet trimming on the jacket, and a black felt hat with lilac ribbons, and every one at the White House said she never looked lovelier.

Within three minutes, Mrs. Cleveland had said a pleasant word to each of these present, and had bidden Mrs. McKinley an effectionate farewell. Then, with tears in her eyes, she entered Secretary Lamont's carriage, and was driven rapidly to his houre, where the retiring Cabinet ladies were awaiting her at luncheon. She was compelled to hasten her departure, however, and with a hurried hand-shake and a kiss to those who had been her nearest friends, she was off again to the station with Secretary Thurber, and at 3:17 o'clock, the very moment Mr. Cleveland was leaving the White House, his wife, in a special car, left Washington for her future home at Princeton.

At 3 o'clock, Mrs. McKinley was assisted to the reviewing stand in front of the White-House grounds, accompanied by her entire party of family and friends, and a few minutes later the head of the procession arrived, and the President, with his predecessor entered the White House. Mr. Cleveland shook hands with Mr. McKinley, and passing directly through the Mansion, entered a carriage in which Captain Robley Evans and Commander Lamberton were awaiting him. There were no formalities about his leave-taking, and had it not been for the presence of General Wilson, Chief of Engineers, no one but the President would have said good-bye to him. General Wilson assisted him, and he waved farewell pathetically to the policemen and other attendants as he was carried away to the light-house tender Maple, which will take him to Currituck Sound. President McKinley stopped but a moment to inquire after the welfare of his wife, and then, accompanied by Senator Sherman, he walked briskly to the reviewing stand, and the parade again took up the line of march.

A glass vestibule forming a balcony in front and centre served to shelter the President and Vice-President, while the troops passed in review, although the finest of weather did not make it necessary. Nearly every one of the 1,200 seats for invited guests was occupied when President McKinley made his appearance. A segment of the stand to the rear of the glass balcony was reserved for the relatives and friends of the new President, and those filled it completely. On the right of the central section were members of the diplomatic corps, and other persons entitled to special favor through their official positions.

The pavement of the entire half square, over which the reviewing stand stretched, was kept clear by the police before and during the review. On the other side of Pennsylvania avenue, however, a great mass of humanity was assembled. Thousands stood packed half a dozen deep along the sidewalk, while behind them on a gigantic stand, stretching for the entire distance between Madison Place to Jackson Place, the length of Lafayette Square, thousands of people viewed the show from comfortable seats. This big stand was handsomely decorated. It commanded the highest prices, but the advantage it afforded filled it from front row to rear.

Many of those who had witnessed the exercises at the Capitol hurried from the great white building on the hill to the white reviewing stand to secure good seats. Among those who were noticeable there were Mr. Gary, the new Postmaster General, with his wife and bevy of daughters; General Russell A. Alger, the new Secretary of War with Mrs. Alger and a number of their friends; Justices Harlan and White, of the United States Supreme Court; Major General Miles, Admiral Brown, Senator Mitchell, of Wisconsin; ex-Secretary Herbert and Miss Herbert; Mrs. Daniel S. Lamont, Yang Yu, the Chinese Minister, with the pretty little Mrs. Yang Yu, whose quaint face and figure and strange-looking flowered head dress attracted much attention; Mr. Hoshi Tori, the Japanese Minister, in full uniform, and his little son, who waved a triangular flag, inscribed with Japanese characters, which he interpreted "Hurrah for McKinley and Hobart;" the Mexican Minister and Madame Romero; the French Ambassador and Mrs. Patenotre; Senor Andrade, the Venezuelan Minister, the Minister from Hayti; the Misses Pauncefote, daughters of the British Ambassador; Charles G. Davies, of Evanston, Ill., who will be Comptroller of the Currency; Ferdinand Peck, of Chicago, and Representative Grosvenor, of Ohio. Mark Hanna, if present, was not in a conspicuous position.

As President McKinley appeared at the rear central door of the stand, the relatives, friends and guests in the platform, gave him round after round of hand-clapping. Bowing to right and left with smiling countenance, he walked hat in hand to the sheltered niche selected for him. He was cheered, as was also Vice-President Hobart, as he stepped forward, followed by Mrs. Hobart. The appearance of the President was the signal for the halted procession to resume its progress. A cannon boomed off in the distance, and the grand review began.

The Governors of State, as they marched past with their brilliant caparisoned staffs, were loudly cheered, especially Governor Bushnell, from McKinley's own State.

One little incident passed almost unnoticeable. Ex-Vice-President Stevenson, who had retired from office a few hours previously, came upon the reviewing stand, while the parade was in progress, and proceeded to a seat unobserved. He watched the marching battalions for a while, and then, as quietly and unostentatiously, had made his exit through one of the rear doors.

General Horace Porter, the Grand Marshal of the parade, followed close behind the army band from Governor's Island that led the parade. He received the first cheer from the throng and the first bow from President McKinley and Vice-President Hobart, who stood side by side in the glass exclosure. Behind him rode four young men wearing silk hats and frock coats, who were greeted profound salutations from the reviewing stand, and the people there broke into applause when they were recognized. The young men were Ulysses S. Grant, Webb C. Hayes, Harry A. Garfield and Russell Harrison, sons of four Republican Presidents of the United States, and they acted as special aides to Gene-Grand Marshal's numerous and brilliant staff, all riding twelve abreast. The marching of the regulars, cavalry, artillery, infantry and marines was all that could be desired, and drew cheers all along the line.

Then came, what to many was the most interesting feature of the parade—the battalion of sailors from the North Atlantic Squadron. They were led by Captain Sands, U. S. N., tall, spare and erect, looking more the soldier than the salt sailor that he is. As he saluted the President with his cutlass, another great cheer went up. The first Governor that rode by the reviewing stand was Bushnell, of Ohio. He was mounted on a handsome black horse.

Governor Bushnell wore a broad, blue and red sash across his breast. He was applauded lustily all along the line of march. The Ohio Governor was accompanied by his whole staff. The Pennsylvania troops came next, one company, in contrast with 8,000 or more four years ago. Govenor Hastings was absent by reason of illness. Governor Griggs, of New Jersey, and his staff and the military of his State, followed the Pennsylvania contingent. Connecticut and Massachusetts followed New Jersey, with small companies of National Guards. Neither State was represented by its Governor. Maryland had more troops here than any other State, and more civic organizations than any State, with the possible exception of Pennsylvania. Governor Lowndes and his staff made a brilliant appearance.

The Maryland bands played "My Maryland" as they passed the President. Governor Black, of New York, rode in a carriage. He was accompanied by a very richly-uniformed mounted staff. The New York troops were handsome in full-dress uniforms. Virginia was represented by two companies of the National Guardsmen. The North Carolina troops were among the best drilled and handsomely-uniformed in the parade. The company of naval reserves with them was greeted with the same demonstrations of pride and interest, which were awarded to all of the organizations in this popular branch of the service. The Governor of Vermont was surrounded by a glittering complement of staff officers and followed by four companies of the National Guard, of that State, commanded by Col. George M. Bond. Governor John R. Tanner, of Illinois, mounted on a fine gray horse, rode at the head of the Illinois troops. He was accompanied by all of his staff officers. The Michigan troops had the recently-elected Governor Hiram S. Pingree at their head, and his staff were the recipents of much friendly notice.

Governor Drake, of Iowa, came next. The third division was commanded by General O. O. Howard, the one-armed veteran, of Chattanooga, who, the moment he was recognized, was given a battery of applause. His command was largely composed of the Grand Army posts of the District of Columbia. The colored posts made a fine appearance.

The civic division was commanded by B. H. Warner, of Washington. He and his staff of nine were escorted and preceded by the Argus Club, of Pittsburg, one of the "crack" political marching clubs of the countr y.

Ex-Congressman Butterworth, of Ohio, who was Marshal Warner's chief of staff, was cordially greeted when he rode by the stand.

D. D. Woodmansee, President of the National League, of Republican Clubs, rode at the head of the organization in the civil division. The leading organization was the widely-known Blaine Club, of Cincinnati, perhaps the most carefully-drilled and effective marching organization in the parade.

The latter part of the parade was very spirited. The clubs marched in clever order, and the number of bands was very large. For quite an hour there were from four to fourteen bands playing at all times in sight and sound of the President's reviewing stand.

The Young Men's Republican Club, of Wilmington, Del., the Six-footers, of Pittsburg, composed of men six feet or more in height, the William R. Leeds, the Union and United Republican Clubs of Philadelphia, were heartily applauded. Philadelphia made a stronger show in the parade than any other city in respect to members. Baltimore was next. The second brigade of the civic parade was led by Murat Halstead, the veteran journalists. Mr. Halstead's friends were numerous, and they applauded him heartily. The most impressive feature of the civic parade was furnished by the Indians from the Government School, at Carlisle. The band was composed of Indians, and it was an excellent one. The Indian cadets marched in a soldierly way that showed careful drilling. Each man in the company carried on the muzzle of his gun some article that the people make at Carlisle or some of the tools most frequently used by them.

H. F. Lancers, of Newark, N. J., one of the oldest marching clubs in the country, made a fine appearance as did the other New Jersey clubs. The Republican Club, of Atlanta, Ga., had a great banner mounted on a wagon, which proclaimed the fact that it was the first McKinley banner swung to the Southern breeze.

A company of Confederate Veterans from the Valley of Shenandoah, clad in gray, met with a generous reception.

The New York political organizations, led by the Quigg Club, at the head of which Mr. Quigg himself marched, were well drilled, and appeared to advantage.

The parade closed at four minutes before 6 o'clock. The last organization to pass the reviewing stand was the Chas. L. Kurtz Club, of Columbus. This was one of the most perfectly drilled clubs in the parade, and one of the most handsomely uniformed. Its appearance was greeted with enthusiastic cheers, which continued as long as it was in view.

President McKinley left the stand as soon as the rear guard passed, and walked to the White House between two lines of people, who clapped their hands and cheered as he passed along.

It took the parade two hours and thirty minutes to pass the reviewing stand, and when the last organization had gone by the President and Vice-President and their friends retired to the White House. Mrs. McKinley had gone there some time before, overcome by fatigue.

#### The Illumination and Inaugural Ball.

The illuminations to-night surpassed any former display in Washington, and the fire-works were exceptionally fine. For the first time in the history of the Government, a general order, issued by the retiring Cabinet officers, caused every electric and gas light in the great department buildings to be lighted with brilliant results. The classic roof lines of the Treasury were outlined with incandescent bulbs, a huge American shield ornamented the State Department facade, and from the highest elevation of the War Department, a sixty-foot garrison flag floated aflame against the black sky, illuminated by the powerful beams of search-lights. Other search-lights brought out the grandeur of the Washington monument and the Capitol. A feature of the elaborate fire-works was a balloon ascension, from which National colors picked out in fire was suspended above the city. The display of fire-works was ended by 8:30, and then came the great ball in the Pension building.

The inaugural ball has become a notable feature of the festivities connected with the installation of a President of the United States, but in its earlier days no such elaboration was attempted as that which marked the grand function given to-night; and no other building in the city would have accommodated the throng that attended it.

The appearance of the President and Mrs. McKinley, and the Vice-President and Mrs. Hobart, was the feature of the evening. It was 9:40 o'clock when President and Mrs. McKinley, accompanied by the private secretary to the President, Mr. J. Addison Porter, and Mr. Charles J. Bell, the Chairman of the Inaugural Committee, arrived. They were met at the west entrance by a committee consisting of Generals Wilson and Ruggles, Commodore Chadwick, and Joseph McCammon. A short turn to the right brought them to the stair leading to the reception-room on the second floor. The room was beautifully appointed in honor of the Presidential party, and connected with it was a small ante-chamber into which Mrs. McKinley retired for a few minutes to rest, after the fatigue of passing through the crowd. A number of distinguished people were then presented to the President and his wife.

Vice-President Hobart's arrival followed promptly that of the President. He was accompanied by Mrs. Hobart. After a brief reception in the apartments assigned to him, he and Mrs. Hobart joined the Presidential party and assisted in receiving the invited guests. The crowd down stairs had meanwhile grown impatient for a sight of the Presidential party, and in response to their overtures, the President and Vice-President, accompanied by their wives, walked out to the balcony, overlooking the floor. They were repeatedly cheered by the ladies and gentlemen, who, to the number of 5,000, crowded the open space beneath. The distinguished quartette bowed their acknowledgements, the band played an inspiring air, and the ball was fairly opened.

Nearly an hour was spent by the party on the balcony, principally in order that they might enjoy, to the fullest extent, the brilliant scene on the floor, and at the same time give Mrs. McKinley, who looked fatigued, an opportunity to rest before crossing the great court to the supper-room. At 10 minutes to 10 the march down stairs begun, the President, Vice-President, their wives, being escorted by General Miles, Mr. Hanna, and a number of guests, connected with the Reception Committee. Following in their train, came an army of brilliantly-dressed women and their escorts.

The Presidential party passed to the supper-room from the gallery along the north side of the hall, marching in an aisle formed by two lines of densely-massed spectators. As they proceeded across the hall, their progress was marked by continued cheering, which lasted as long as the President was in sight.

Supper was served to the party in a private room, the decorations of which were in harmony in design and elegance with those of the hall.

At 11:30, President and Mrs. McKinley left the building by the Fourth-street entrance, and were driven to the White House. The remainder of the party returned to the ball-room, and participated in the festivities which were protracted until an early hour in the morning.

### For the Life of Spain.

New York Sun.

Senor Canova Del Castillo had better resign the office of Prime Minister in the Government of Spain. He is a failure. Weyler had better resign the office of Captain-General of Cuba. He, too, is a failure. Canovas is a sham statesman; Weyler a sham soldier. Both of them are pretenders. Spain would be better off without them. They have wasted her blood, squandered her treasure, sapped her strength, dishonored her name, and wrecked her richest colony. Canovas should go at once; Weyler should not be permitted to hold his place another day.

Canovas is a tricky politician without breadth of mind, or the understanding of events, or the comprehension of Spain's interests, or the capacity for mastering affairs. Weyler is a felon. Both of them should be sent to Jericho for the sake of Spain. Canovas must know that Weyler ought to be turned out; and we presume that recent occurrences have led Weyler to desire that Canovas should be turned out. Canovas knows the character of Weyler as Weyler knows that of Canovas. It were desirable for the battered throne of Spain that they should be bundled off together.

There must surely be capable statesmen and soldiers in Spain. There is good and strong stuff in the Spanish people. There are plenty of Spaniards who possess great heads and rich brains, along with good conscience. The Queen Regent, who is a woman of mental and moral distinction, undoubtedly knows of them. She has the power to call them into her service; she has the right to give them instructions. She must be aware of her Government's failure in Cuba, and she may see that the time has come for the withdrawal of Spain's army from Cuba, thus assuring peace for Spain and glory for her regency. Though not of Spanish blood or birth, she possesses much power under the Constitution of Spain so long as she exercises authority in behalf of her son, the heir to the crown of the Bourbons. Queen Regent Maria Christina would render important service to Spain and to Cuba by calling upon Canovas to remove Weyler, and upon the Cortes to throw out Canovas.


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RALEIGH, N. C.

Commenced Business September 30, 1891

**Statement of Condition December 31, 1896.**

| | |
|---|---|
| CAPITAL STOCK, | $100,000.00 |
| SURPLUS FUND, | 16,000.00 |
| NET UNDIVIDED PROFITS, | 8,708.47 |
| DEPOSITS, | 330,033.23 |

No Interest Paid on Deposits. Safe Deposit Boxes for Rent.

OFFICERS

J. J. Thomas, Pres. Alf. A. Thompson, Vice Pres.
B. S. Jerman, Cashier. H. W. Jackson, Ass't Cashier.

DIRECTORS:

J. J. Thomas, Ashley Horne, G. W. Watts, J. B. Hill, H. B. Battle, B. N. Duke, Thos. H. Briggs, A. F. Page, Fred. Philips, H. A. London, A. A. Thompson, Jno. W. Scott, R. B. Raney, J. E. Shepherd.

## The National Bank of Raleigh,

RALEIGH, N. C.

Capital Paid In, . . . . $225,000.
Surplus and Undivided Profits, . 80,000.

Officers:

Chas. H. Belvin, President. Chas. L. Johnson, Vice President.
F. H. Briggs, Cashier.

Directors:

Chas M. Busbee, Chas. H. Belvin, Julius Lewis,
J. A. Briggs, Thos. B. Crowder, F. O. Moring,
J. B. Batchelor, Chas E. Johnson, W. R. Tucker.

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And wear out the clothes so,
But make them white as snow,

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OFFICE OF PUBLICATION:

Tribune Building, 122 Fayetteville Street.

TELEPHONE No. 265.

SUBSCRIPTION RATES:

| | |
|---|---|
| One Year | $6.00 |
| Six Months | 3.00 |
| Three Months | 1.50 |
| One Month | .50 |

Invariably Payable in Advance.

Communications and items of news intended for publication in THE TRIBUNE should not be addressed to individual members of the staff, but simply to THE TRIBUNE, and must be accompanied by the writer's name.

Advertising rates made known on application at the business office.

Entered at the post-office at Raleigh as second-class mail matter.

Washington headquarters, Tribune Bureau, corner Sixth and E streets. THE TRIBUNE is on sale at Metropolitan Hotel news stand.

The Tribune Takes the Full Wire Service of the Southern Associated Press.

SATURDAY, MARCH 6, 1897.


GENTLEMEN of the Legislature, stick to your post. Heed the call of duty and stay until you finish your work.

Dr. Alexander tried his adjournment game again at the beginning of the afternoon session yesterday, but was promptly sat down on.

Tom Sutton and Bob Hancock tried their usual tactics of killing time before the Assembly yesterday afternoon. Everybody is on to them.

Col. Fred Olds, the veteran correspondent, says that Col. H. E. Hodges, the "gentleman" from Beaufort, has a beautiful "pie-biting" smile at times.

Representative McCrary in his speech yesterday proved to the members of the House and spectators that he was one of the most able and competent speakers in the Assembly.

Col. Jim Moody, that popular Western statesman, is a prominent figure around the lobby of the capitol. His genial smile and strong hand of good fellowship make him many friends.

SUCH a thing as deserting the post of duty at such a critical time is not to be thought of by members of the General Assembly who have a higher conception of their duty than drawing their per diem.

IN view of the many important matters to be considered by the Legislature, it would be criminal folly in members to go home as soon as their pay stops. There ought to be more patriotism than that in men who are sent here to represent the people.

WITH but a few days of the session remaining and a great number of bills on the calendar, members will have to look sharp after their bills to keep them from going to the table. The Legislature is in no mood for wasting time in the consideration of bills when no one is present to vouch for their merits.

THE basic principles of a fair election law ought to be established in a permanent form. The only safe plan is to amend the Constitution of the State so as to put it out of the power of a political party to change the election law for partisan purposes. This is a matter that should have the serious consideration of the Legislature before adjournment.

AN amendment to the Constitution to place the election law, or at least its underlying principles, has been proposed by Representative Dockery and is now under consideration by the Joint Committee on Elections and County Government. This amendment, or something similar to it, should be prepared in order to be submitted to the people at the next election. Such an amendment will be heartily approved by a large majority of the people of North Carolina, and when once incorporated in the fundamental law of the State, will not be changed hastily, or for insufficient reason.

## DISGRACEFUL IN THE EXTREME.

Yesterday morning about twelve o'clock there ensued in the House of Representatives one of the most disgraceful scenes ever enacted. A number of members, headed by several who had no respect for the reputation of the State or for their own, by their contemptible actions precipitated the House into a general uproar, and for about thirty minutes the lobby resembled a scene of riot and confusion, which was as quickly as possible quieted by the cooler headed members and those who desired fair play. The scene was a cowardly insult to the honored name of the grand old State of North Carolina, and to uninterested spectators it appeared as a clear, premeditated plan of arrangement to prevent honest legislation and down honest measures in the House of Representatives, and it casts a slur on the fair name of our State that will take many years to erase. All because there are some members who have by force of circumstances gotten into the Legislature, and who, it seems, are trying the tactics of gag rule.

The scene was precipitated when Hon. Spencer Blackburn arose and called the attention of the acting Speaker, C. A. Cook, and announced that it was twelve o'clock, the hour appointed for the special order relative to the railroad lease question to come up for action. When Mr. Blackburn arose, T. H. Sutton was trying to introduce a resolution of some nature, and the Chair recognized Mr. Blackburn. Sutton refused, in the face of the Chair's recognition, to take his seat, and while Mr. Blackburn was addressing the Chair Sutton continued talking, showing plainly that he did not intend obeying the Chair, and that his intention was to continue to interrupt Mr. Blackburn and recognize no authority, which is a direct violation of the rules of parliamentary rules.

During this harangue by Sutton and Mr. Blackburn's attempt to talk, several prominent members, among them Democrats and Populists, arose in their seats and cried out to the Speaker for personal privilege recognition, asking that Sutton be seated and Mr. Blackburn be allowed to proceed. The acting Chairman appeared deaf to all and seemed to pay attention to no one but Sutton; after recognizing Mr. Blackburn, he seeming not to desire fair play.

At this juncture the gentlemen in the House seemed to realize that the whole scene was a farce and pre concocted arrangement, and began crying for order. Sutton continued talking, and the Speaker did not ask him to take his seat or try to restrain him. The doorkeeper also stood by the Speaker's desk and made no attempt to preserve order whatever.

At this juncture Dr. Ab. Alexander, who is bitter against the North Carolina Railroad lease, jumped up on the floor and made a motion to adjourn, which was quickly seconded by Bob Hancock, Tom Sutton, Dave Sutton and others. The Chair recognized the motion and quickly called for the ayes and noes, and many voices shouted out aye and many more shouted no. Before the Speaker could say anything else a division was called for and roll call demanded. Chairman Cook paid no attention to the call of division, and ruled the House take a recess until three o'clock. At this decision the fair-minded and honorable members of the House jumped to their feet and asked for fair play, but they were too late, for Cook had already left the chair, put on his hat and started down the aisle. The House was immediately in an uproar. Mr. Blackburn jumped upon a seat, and announced that he was for fair play, and not for gag rule. Other members arose in their seats and shouted their approval of his manly action. The uproar and excitement continued, and Capt. J. B. Freeman was elected Chairman pro tem., and escorted bodily to the rostrum, but he only stood on the steps and began to try to pacify the howling mob, who were aiding to the uproar. At this juncture Col. Virgil Lusk began to cry out "Treason! Treason!" and to shout that Freeman had no right in the chair. Capt. Freeman asked for order, and to quietly go home, eat their dinners, and return at three o'clock.

Ky Gudger, of Asheville, got on the stand at this juncture, and attempted to quiet the crowd, and under the persuasion of the fair minded members the rioters began to slowly disperse.

The whole scene was an infamous cowardly dodge concocted for the purpose of defeating important legislation.

The members of the House who love fair play are loud in their condemnation of this cowardly act, which they charge the Governor with instigating and abetting. The scene from beginning to end is an insult that the honest members will bitterly resent.

## NORTH CAROLINA'S RUMP LEGISLATURE.

Speaker Hileman missed the opportunity of his life yesterday. Had he been in the chair, where he ought to have been, and compelled the rumpers to obey parliamentary laws and observe the common rules of decency, he would have stood out in grand relief as a man of courage and in favor of right and justice.

We have only this to say for or against Mr. Cook: he failed, ignominously failed, to do his duty as temporary Speaker, and acted wholly and entirely in a partisan sense.

We have differed with Mr. Cook in the stand he has taken against the lease of the North Carolina Railroad. He has been, and we presume he claims that distinction, the champion of Governor Russell upon this issue; and we presume, as all men must, that, regardless of all parliamentary rules, he could do nothing but follow the instructions of the Governor, which, as we understand it, is that the Speaker *must* not, under any circumstances, recognize any member of the House at this critical time who is in favor of the lease.

Such a course can but be denominated "high-handed," arbitrary, and upon the principle that might makes right.

We presume the gentlemen who took the stand they did in breaking up the House in a row are perfectly willing and able to stand by their action, and if THE TRIBUNE criticises it, there should be no offense.

When Mr. Blackburn arose in his seat to call the lease bill from the calendar, Mr. Thomas Sutton, who is the prospective judge by the grace of the Governor, rose in his seat and remained standing, and was allowed by Mr. Cook to remain, interrupting Mr. Blackburn contrary to all parliamentary rules, and when Dr. Alexander, candidate for Superintendent of the Insane Asylum by the grace of the Governor, rose and made the welkin ring, he was allowed to so ring his voice, until Mr. Dave Sutton, Governor Russell's law partner and protege, arose in his infantile mite and piped his voice. Then there arose Mr. Hancock, who is the Governor's personal friend and candidate for president of the Atlantic and North Carolina Railroad—all of whom and a host of others—were on their feet at the same time, making the House of Representatives a veritable bedlam. Why? Because they saw that they were beaten; and these tactics, unprecedented and disgraceful as they were, was the only manner in which they could ward off a complete and final defeat.

Mr. Lusk added to the pandemonium by yelling "Treason! Treason!" when such a thing was as remote as the sun is from the earth.

The rumpers were defeated, and Mr. Cook, in the chair, aided them to break up the House in a row—a miserable, disgraceful row—worthy of the slums of "Five Points" in New York city.

## THERE ARE PROMISES AND PROMISES.

The promises of Representative Cook, from Warren, will hereafter be taken with many grains of salt. He either possesses a very treacherous memory, or it is convenient for him to forget his promises. He positively assured Mr. Dockery that he would promptly report the Railroad substitute bill, in response to a question from Mr. Dockery, who desired to know if the object of a reference to the special committee was to delay the consideration of the bill.

The Tribune at the time expressed its want of confidence in Cook's statement, and predicted that he would never report the bill from the committee. The prediction has been verified. He has never reported it, and never intended to report it.

His only excuse, and to sensible men it is a very silly one, is that he wants the Supreme Court to decide certain grave constitutional questions involved in the matter, and which he is satisfied the Supreme Court can pass upon before breakfast in the morning.

Just think of it! An important question, involving millions of dollars and the rights of hundreds of private stockholders, citizens of our State, to be settled by our Judges of the Supreme Court in twelve hours! Ye gods and little fishes, what a gigantic brain this man must have! And *he* has been mentioned in connection with the Judgeship of the Eastern District? Are all the lawyers dead east of Raleigh?

And what an exalted opinion he must have of our Supreme Court Judges!

This gentleman does not appear to be able to draw a distinction between waking up a Warren county magistrate at midnight to try a cow case and a sitting of the Supreme Court to try a question involving millions of dollars.

## DEPLORABLE RESULT.

The fate of the bill to encourage local taxation for public schools is deplored by all friends of education who hoped to see North Carolina get out of the old rut of depending upon State taxation exclusively for the maintenance of the schools. There is much force in the assertion of Major Grant, that the action of the Senate, if permitted to stand, will have the effect of turning back the wheels of progress in educational matters in North Carolina ten years.

The experience of other States has shown that public schools do not attain to a high degree of excellence and usefulness except by local taxation, and our own experience proves that the people of North Carolina will not vote to impose taxes upon themselves for the support of schools in their own neighborhoods unless there is some inducement to do so. Leading educators connected with the public schools and higher institutions of the State had given the subject-matter of the bill much thought and careful consideration, and had reached the conclusion that the end desired could be best attained by the State offering to give to any community that would tax itself for school purposes a dollar for every dollar it raised. The bill contained a provision for appropriating a large sum to be used in whole or in part as occasion might require for the purpose indicated.

The opponents of the bill attacked the provision for distributing the fund in the manner stated, and succeeded in having it amended so as to appropriate one hundred thousand dollars from the special school fund in the treasury, and eliminating the essential feature of encouraging local taxation.

It is not to be doubted that opponents of the bill were as sincere as its supporters; they simply failed to see the matter in the same light, and did not appreciate the importance of offering an inducement to do that to help themselves which they would not do without the incentive. They opposed their judgment to that of men who have given their time and talents to the public school interests of the State; but it was their privilege to do so. Perhaps they may not have been fully informed in regard to the merits of the measure.

It is to be hoped that when the amended bill, prepared by the conference committee, comes to a vote, it will not meet the fate of the original measure.

## THE OLD CONFEDERATE SOLDIER.

Why is it that the Legislature does not take generous action on the Confederate pension appropriation? The beggarly sum of $8,000 is a disgrace to brave men and noble women. The appropriation of $15,000 asked for is little enough, and there is not an old Union soldier in the State of North Carolina, unless he was a "bounty jumper," who is not heartily in favor of such an appropriation. Mistaken as these brave men were from our viewpoint, yet they were Americans, as brave and loyal to the cause they espoused as were the soldiers of the North patriotic in their cause.

There are, we understand, twenty-five of these Confederate veterans now knocking at the door of the Soldiers' Home in Raleigh, and they cannot be admitted, because there is no money with which to care for them.

This is not like North Carolina. Certainly if we who fought on the other side favor such appropriations and believe the care of these men is a debt the State owes them, how much more ought those who fought by their side and encouraged or forced them into the service, favor a liberal appropriation.

Without reflection, the News and Observer has failed to take interest in this matter. It may have its reasons, and those reasons may be in opposition to making appropriations for the benefit of the Confederate Home.

## AN OUTRAGE.

Yesterday the Senate tabled a bill to allow the citizens of Greensboro to elect their aldermen by separate ward vote. Senator Scales, of course, protested against the passage of the bill because it would give 1,300 Republican voters some chance for representation on the Board of Aldermen. Under the present manner of electing city officers, not one Republican is allowed to participate in any manner in the government of a city containing 10,000 inhabitants, more than half of whom are Republicans. Is there a more flagrant violation of the rights of citizens anywhere? How comes it that Senator Atwater is the leader in this move to smother liberty and freeman's rights? He has not been classed with men favoring rings and bulldozers.

REPRESENTATIVE JOHNSON, from Sampson county, is a great advocate of fair play, and is not afraid to say so. He is working for the best interests of the people of North Carolina.

THERE are some members of the Legislature who think they have a right to run the same to suit themselves, and they make themselves very obnoxious to the dignified and able Representatives.

PERHAPS our distinguished Executive is laboring under the impression that he is running a negro ward meeting in Wilmington. This is the Legislature of North Carolina, we venture to suggest to His Excellency.

"When the band begins to play," which will be Sunday morning, everybody will be reading The Tribune, North Carolina's only Republican daily newspaper, which will be bright with biographical sketches of our most prominent statesmen and other articles of historical nature.

WHILE Hon. Spencer Blackburn was making one of his eloquent and interesting talks yesterday he mentioned the name of Col. A. B. Andrews, and spoke of the great work he had done to help upbuild the State of North Carolina. Much applause was given when Col. Andrews' name was mentioned.

THIS is the idea: "Put a pistol in your pocket, and kill the d—m son———. Don't recognize any man in the House who is in favor of the North Carolina lease."

Ah! there you have the spirit of the opposition to the lease made by, as legislative investigation has proven, men whose character is unimpeachable.

From the speeches and talks made before the House of Representatives yesterday, it was clearly shown that the Governor and his allies, who are trying to annul the North Carolina Railroad lease, are fearful of the downfall of their pet scheme. From the way they are filibustering, and their uneasy action, they seem to know their game is up.

The Winston Republican this week, in an editorial, strongly endorses the course of Senator Ashburn in regard to the railroad bill, and says that his action has been commended by many business men from his section who were in this city at the time the bill was before the Senate.

Representative Murphy, from Rowan, made a clear and intelligent talk before the House yesterday in the interests of the concurrence of the House with the Senate regarding the North Carolina Railroad lease. Mr. Murphy is an eloquent and fluent speaker, and his speech was listened to with much attention.

QUITE a number of the members of the General Assembly have signified their intention of going home Saturday night and not remaining in the city until the Assembly adjourns sine die. For their information, we will state that any member who leaves the Assembly before the final adjournment without the proper permission lays himself liable to a heavy penalty, and if he is needed to make a quorum, the Speaker can send after and forcibly bring him back to the capitol. The member in cases of this kind has to pay his own expenses, railway fare, etc.

THERE is a sinister influence at work to destroy the friends of Senator Pritchard, and several of his truest and staunchest friends have already been cruelly and ruthlessly slaughtered. Brown, McDuffie, Henry, White, successively, were knifed; and now that brave and true young Populist friend of Pritchard, Edward Kestler of Cabarrus, is made to feel the keen stiletto of Pritchard's enemies. It is an open secret that, in the directorships of the various institutions, Pritchard's friends will be conspicuous by their absence on such directories.

ENRAGED beyond measure at the failure of the General Assembly, now in session, to loot the treasury, destroy our State institutions, turn over the eastern cities to black rule, and radically revolutionize the affairs of our State by raising *sheol* generally, many of our esteemed contemporaries, like the Wilmington Star, News and Observer, Winston Sentinel, and other fire-eating organs, are now lustily denouncing the present Assembly as a gang of corruptionists and jobbers! Who are the corruptionists? Lusk? Cook? Blackburn? McCrary? Smathers? Anderson? Freeman? McCaskey? Sutton? Answer quick! The people are anxiously awaiting information on these terrific charges you are making in the air. Unless you get the Star to substantiate facts, your organs will soon become as unreliable as our heavenly and beatific contemporary, the Caucasian.

THE Raleigh News and Observer continues its malicious and unjust attacks upon Brown, Enrolling Clerk of the Legislature of 1895.

Brown was indicted for criminal negligence while Enrolling Clerk. He was tried and convicted in a State Court. On appeal our Supreme Court, by a *unanimous* decision, declared that the evidence was utterly insufficient to convict. Upon that court rendering this decision were Democrats like Avery and Clark. Dare the News and Observer say that the decision of these men was partisan or corrupt? And if not, is it brave, or honorable, or just in this paper to continue to reflect upon the character of a man who, by our highest court, has been declared to be guiltless of any offense against our laws? For shame! for very shame!

### Appreciated Compliment.

Chicago, March 1.

THE TRIBUNE, N. C.:

Dear Sirs:—We are in receipt of a copy of your paper of the 23d ult., and want to congratulate you on the fine appearance of it. It certainly should be satisfactory. It has a substantial look, and a print that would be a credit to any of the metropolitan dailies.

We are pleased to note, in looking over it, that the literary and business ends of the paper are fully up to the typographical effect.

With best wishes for your prosperity, and thanking you for the copy sent, we are,

Truly yours,

BARNHART BROS. & SPINDLER.

# RIOTOUS PROCEEDINGS

## An Extraordinary Scene in North Carolina's House of Representatives.

## SPEAKER PRO TEM. COOK'S RULING

### DEMANDS FOR DIVISION UNHEEDED AND HOUSE ADJOURNED.

### Many Members Rebelled—Mr. Freeman Elected Speaker Pro Tem., but Declined to Act—Substitute Bill Must be Disposed of Today.

The House was called to order at 9 o'clock with prayer by Rev. Mr. Pitts, of the city.

Routine calendar business engaged the attention of the Representatives until the clock struck 12. This was the alarm which set in motion contending elements and factions which culminated in one of the most exciting and tragic scenes ever witnessed in the Representatives' Hall.

The hour of 12 was the time set for the consideration of the special order—Senate substitute bill, prescribing terms under which foreign railroad corporations should be allowed to do business in North Carolina. Or in other words to confirm the lease of the North Carolina Railroad to the Southern and reduce the term of the lease to thirty-six years. It was substituted by the Senate for the bill annilling the lease.

Representative Cook of Warren was in the chair, acting as Speaker pro tem.

The railroad lease question was called by Mr. Blackburn of Ashe, who gave notice of the special order, and asked that it be put before the House. The Speaker ruled that it lacked two minutes of twelve by the hands of the clock. Col. Sutton was recognized and moved that a resolution to ask for an opinion from the Chief Justice and Associate Justices upon the validity of the Senate bill, if enacted into law, be adopted. The resolution asked for an opinion as to the validity of the bill if enacted without the ratification of the stockholders, and asked for a decision to be sent to the House today.

The hands of the clock pointed to 12 before Col. Sutton ceased talking, and Mr. Blackburn renewed the call for the special order and was so recognized. Col. Sutton persisted in his speech and there were loud demands that he be made to take his seat. The Speaker requested him to be seated. Mr. Blackburn's motion to place the substitute lease bill upon its passage then came squarely before the House.

Dr. Alexander moved that the House take a recess until 3 o'clock. Mr. Hancock, Mr. Sutton of New Hanover and others quickly seconded the motion. The Speaker put the question and there was a strong viva voce vote, and loud calls for a division were made from all parts of the floor. The Speaker ignored them all and declared the House adjourned until 3 o'clock.

He at once stepped down from the Speaker's desk, put his hat upon his head and moved toward the door.

A tremendous uproar ensued. A great number of the members insisted that the House had not adjourned and resumed their seats. Much commotion prevailed in all the aisles—the anti-lease members shouting that the House was adjourned and the friends of the pending bill, as determinedly insisting that there had been no legal or parliamentary adjournment. Many members sprang upon their desks and appealed to their colleagues not to leave the hall, but to stay and settle the question in order. Mr. Cook was appealed to and begged to resume the chair and settle the matter. He refused and told all his followers to leave the hall.

The clerks asserted that they were in doubt as to the adjournment and would not enter it upon the minutes. The commotion increased rapidly. A shout went up almost simultaneously from dozens of members to elect a Speaker pro tem., in as much as the seat of that officer had been deserted.

Representative Freeman of Henderson was nominated for Speaker pro tem. There were many seconds to the nomination. The question was put and Mr. Freeman declared elected. He was almost carried upon the shoulders of members, to the Speaker's stand. However, he declined to recognize his election as Speaker, but attempted, by the liberal use of the gavel, to catch the attention of the House and obtain quiet.

By this time the wildest confusion and uproar prevailed. Members were rushing about the hall and the noise had penetrated the Senate chamber, and that body suspended business and rushed, almost en mass, into the hall. About the Speaker's desk was a surging and shouting mob of Representatives, many of them being opponents of the lease. The impression seemed to prevail among them that Mr. Freeman was assuming the Speaker's chair, and they were wildly protesting.

Col. Lusk took a stand in front of the Speaker's desk and shouted, "Treason! Treason! in the name of the State." Dr. Alexander denounced Mr. Freeman as a usurper and traitor. Mr. Freeman continued to appeal to the members that he only wanted to obtain order. Mr. H. A. Gudger of Asheville took a stand by Mr. Freeman's side and appealed to the House to be in order. Messrs. Murphy, McKinzie, Blackburn and other leaders, appealed for order, but it was noticable that the greatest disorder was being created by the other side of the House—the Cook faction. Mr. Freeman finally caught the ear of the majority and said that the journal would show an adjournment until 3 o'clock and insisted that members leave the hall in order. Speaker Hileman also appeared about this time and told the clerks to make an entry to that effect. This was as oil upon the troubled waters, factions soon separated and members began to leave the hall.

Conspicuous at the head of the stairway leading down to the first floor of the capitol building was the figure of Governor Russell, who had rushed up from his office when the commotion first began.

On every hand there were bitter denunciations of the course pursued by Speaker pro tem. Cook. Members declared that it was only a high-handed method of defeating the concurrence in the Senate substitute bill. And an acknowledgement that fair opposition had been whipped out.

### ANOTHER HARD FIGHT.

When the House re-assembled at 3 o'clock for the afternoon session there were not more than fifty members in their seats. However, they gathered rapidly, and soon most of the members were in their seats. For several minutes there was no motion or business whatever before the House.

Finally Mr. Blackburn moved to take up the unfinished business left over from the morning session, being the concurrence or non-concurrence in the Senate substitute bill.

Dr. Alexander again moved to adjourn, this time until 9 a. m. today. The motion was ruled out.

Mr. Hancock arose to question the objects of Mr. Blackburn's motion. He contended that the substitute bill was not unfinished business.

Mr. Sutton of Cumberland took the position that the special order had been displaced by the adjournment of the House. Mr. Brown made the point of order that the order would hold and that the question was upon concurrence or non-concurrence. Mr. Cook took the position that the bill had not been before the House, but was still in the hands of the committee.

The Speaker, Mr. Hileman, ruled that Mr. Blackburn's motion was before the House, and if carried would take the bill from the hands of the committee for action.

Mr. Cook said the committee was acting in good faith and was anxious to make a report to the House. They had met on Wednesday afternoon, again on Thursday afternoon and evening. A question of grave doubt as to constitutionality of the sixth clause of the bill had constrained them to present to the House a resolution asking that the House do request an opinion from the Supreme Court upon the matter. He urged that the resolution be passed by the House and a decision obtained by this morning, and he would promise to report the bill today without fail.

Mr. Murphy reviewed the course of the substitute bill in the House and contended that the making of the special order for Friday at 12 o'clock was also a command that the committee report the bill to the House for that occasion. He admitted for argument's sake that there was a question of constitutionality in the substitute, but there was far more in the original bill passed by the House, and the time to test it would be after its enactment.

Col. Lusk said the members had sworn to support the Constitution of the State and that to force the committee to report the bill, while in doubt as to its constitutionality, would be to force them to do violence to their own consciences. He also took the position that the bill was yet in the hands of the committee and all the procedure before the House was out of order.

Mr. McCrary contended that if the Supreme Court were called upon to render a decision they would decline to do so. There was every indication that the matter would be ultimately in the courts, and the Justices could not express an opinion now. The resolution from the committee to appeal to the Supreme Court was a dodge to kill time and carry the lease question into the campaign two years hence. This would keep the State in a turmoil and unrest for two years. He wanted the matter settled "here and now."

Col. Sutton was recognized and argued that the committee had a precedent for their appeal to the Supreme Court in "Ninth Iredell," where the Senate, in 1849, asked for an opinion from Chief Justice Ruffin as to the right of certain persons to vote. And the court rendered a decision.

Mr. Blackburn again addressed the chair. He reviewed the history of the great lease fight as inaugurated and conducted by Governor Russell. He said the Senate had investigated the charges of fraud and had found them unsubstantiated by facts. They had drafted the substitute bill as a fair compromise. He would support it. They might charge him with being a corporationist or whatever they desired. As to the Southern Railroad Company, he knew that in North Carolina it was managed by North Carolinians and there were none more true and tried. No man in North Carolina had done more for the promotion of the State's best interests than had the vice president of the Southern, Col. A. B. Andrews. To allow the question to go before the people again would be to breed turmoil and array the poor against the rich unjustly and excite the people unnecessarily. He charged that the other side was using dilatory tactics, so as to defeat legislation. He closed with a call for the previous question.

To this Mr. Dockery protested and urged that the call be withdrawn, as he wanted to make a motion to which Mr. Blackburn would agree. Mr. Blackburn declined. Mr. Dockery warned him, that if he refused he would vote against his substitute bill. The call was then withdrawn; but before Mr. Dockery could make his motion, the Speaker recognized Mr. Hartness, who spoke in opposition to the substitute bill and urged that the committee be allowed to consult the Supreme Court.

After considerable time and conference with many members, Mr. Dockery offered a resolution, in writing, that the substitute bill be made a special order for today at 1 o'clock and that the committee be required to report the bill by that time whether they get a report from the Supreme Court or not; and further that a vote be taken upon the bill not later than 2 o'clock.

Mr. McCrary desired to introduce an amendment that the vote be upon concurrence or non-concurrence, but was ruled out of order. Mr. Blackburn opposed the resolution and asked all the advocates of the substitute bill to vote against it.

The vote was by roll call and there were a number of votes explained.

Mr. Adams said he was for the substitute bill, but he also wanted the opinion of the Supreme Court, and he voted aye upon the resolution. Mr. Aiken said that the condition to have a vote upon concurrence had been excluded from the resolution and today the bill could be loaded with amendments and a vote upon the bill prevented. He voted no. Mr. Blackburn wanted the matter settled and any information that might be obtainable from the Supreme Court would come too late for action during this session.

Mr. Bryan of Wilkes said there was a straining at a gnat and the swallowing of a camel on the part of the anti-lease faction. They voted for the original House bill, with all its unconstitutionality, and now strained at a possible flaw in the Senate substitute. He voted no. Mr. Cook said he was not prepared to vote upon the bill until he had an opinion from the Supreme Court.

Mr. McCrary's explanation was similar to that of Mr. Aiken. Delay meant no legislation. Mr. Person of Wayne wanted all the legislation obtainable and therefore voted for the resolution.

The roll call resulted in a vote of 61 to 55 for the adoption of Mr. Dockery's resolution. This ended the fight for the day and a motion to take a recess until 7:30 o'clock prevailed.

### THE FORENOON PROCEEDINGS.

During the forenoon, before the special order was called, calendar bills were disposed of as follows:

Bill to protect the school in Alliance, Pamlico county. Passed.

Bill to prevent the sale of spirituous liquors in Hertford township, Perquimans county. Passed.

Bill in regard to wire fences in Polk county. Passed.

Bill to put that part of Alamance county lying in the corporate limits of Gibsonville, in school district. Passed.

Bill to amend the charter of Burlington. Passed.

Bill to protect fishing machines in Roanoke River, in Washington county. Passed.

Bill to protect fish in Watauga River. Passed.

Bill to protect fish in any mill pond. Passed.

Bill to amend the charter of the town of Mathews, in Mecklenburg county. Passed.

Bill to amend section 1, chapter 202, laws of 1881. Passed.

Bill to amend chapter 2, section 207, laws of 1895. Passed. It applies to Craven county only.

Bill to drain the low lands of Buttermilk creek. Passed.

Bill to repeal the charter of Sunset Park, in Buncombe county. Passed.

Bill to incorporate the Iverson Lumber and Boom Company. Passed.

Bill to prohibit the sale of liquors in Hyde county. Passed.

Bill to amend chapter 108, laws of 1887. Passed.

Bill to incorporate the Order of Unity. Passed.

Bill to prevent the obstruction of the public highways in Guilford county. Passed.

Bill to prevent the free passage of fish in North Toe River. Passed.

Bill to create a new township in Mitchell county. Passed.

Bill to establish a new school district, composed of portions of Mitchell, Burke and McDowell counties. Passed.

Bill to amend the charter of Inanda, in Buncombe county. Passed.

Bill to protect fish and game in Cherokee county. Passed.

Bill to improve the public roads in Pamlico county. Passed.

Bill to amend chapter 90, Public Laws of 1895. Passed.

Bill to regulate the height of fences and stock running at large in Madison county. Passed.

Bill to fix the ferry charges at Gaston, N. C. Passed.

Bill to extend the charter of Marionbad Springs, in Forsyth county. Passed.

Bill to appropriate $500 to the Cullowhee Normal and Training school was put upon the second reading. There was a protracted discussion, resulting in the passage of the bill.

Bill to incorporate the Bladen and Columbus Railroad and Lumber Company. Passed.

Bill to incorporate the Duplin and Wayne Railroad and Lumber Company. Passed.

Bill to incorporate the Scotland Neck Training school. Passed.

Bill to incorporate the Gaston Academy, in Stanley county. Passed.

Bill to fix ferry charges at Gaston, in Northampton county. Passed.

Bill to grant discretionary power to the State Treasurer as to when he pay appropriations, whether quarterly, semi-annually or annually. Passed.

Bill to allow certain cotton factory settlements, adjacent to Lexington, to vote upon the question of annexation to that town. Passed.

Bill to incorporate Swain County High School. Passed.

Bill to appoint a prosecuting attorney for the Eastern district criminal court. Tabled.

### EVENING SESSION.

The House met at 7:30 o'clock for the evening session.

Bills were disposed of as follows:

Bill to protect the health of the people of Wadesboro. Passed.

Bill to protect land owners in Chatham county. Pased.

Bill to protect fish in Haywood county. Passed.

Bill to allow the commissioners of Duplin county to levy a special tax. Passed.

Bill to amend section 706 of The Code, to give additional times of meeting for commissioners of Forsyth county. Passed.

Bill to amend the charter of the town of Salisbury. Passed third reading.

By unanimous consent, Mr. McCrary introduced a bill to aid in the enforcement of the inter-State commerce law. It provides that any railroad company which shall violate any provisions of the act of Congress passed February 4, 1887, shall be guilty of a misdemeanor and fined in the discresion of the court. And all agents who shall knowingly aid or abet in the violation of the act shall also be guilty of a misdemeanor. The cases shall be tried in the courts of the county in which the offense is committed.

Bill to incorporate the Tar River and Carolina Railroad Company. Passed third reading.

Representative Parker of Wayne was recognized upon a question of personal privilege. He said that a statement in The Tribune of Friday morning did him an injustice. It was that with reference to his bill to protect owners of sheep, stating that when put upon the readings "the language of the bill was such that Reading Clerk Benbow declined to read it, and Mr. Parker performed that duty." Mr. Parker said that this was calculated to convey a wrong impression upon the public. The language of the bill was all right and he was not responsible for the false modesty of the reading clerk or The Tribune reporter. He hoped the reporter would do him justice in removing this possible impression. [No reflection was intended. A simple statement was made of the fact that the clerk declined to read the bill. It was well written, but contained terms objectionable to the clerk. He is a young man, a courting character, and there were many young ladies present].

Bill to amend the charter of Salisbury. Passed.

Senate resolution in favor of James I. Moore for $200. Passed.

Bill to provide for the working of the public roads, in Hertford county. Passed second reading.

Bill to allow Gastonia to make a donation to the erection of a court-house and jail. Passed.

Bill to incorporate the Atlantic Development Company. Passed.

Bill to prevent fishing in Winchester creek, Hertford county. Passed.

Bill for the relief of the sheriff of Camden county. Passed.

Bill in favor of four clerks in the enrolling office. Passed. This was to pay certain clerks for four days' work performed before they were confirmed.

Bill to repeal chapter 291, Private Laws of 1895. Passed.

Bill to drain some low lands in Rockingham county. Passed.

A substitute from the committee for a bill appropriating half of the land script fund to the A. and M. College for the colored race. The substitute appropriated $5,000 to the college. Substitute passed second reading.

Bill to provide for the representation of the State at the Nashville Exposition—no appropriation in the bill. Passed.

Bill to clear channel of Haw River. Passed.

The omnibus bill prohibiting the sale of liquor in proximity of certain churches and school houses. Passed.

The House adjourned until 9:30 a. m. today.

### BOARD OF ALDERMEN.

#### Regular Meeting—Reports of Committees.

The Aldermen met last night in regular monthly session. Nine members of the board were present.

Alderman Ferrell said that if the contract for the lights had not been signed he would move to reduce the number to fifty, so the next board could pay for them. The contract had been signed, however.

Alderman Boushall read the report of the finance committee for February. The total collections for the month amounted to $6,720.92, and the total expenditures $3,722.46.

Alderman Drewry, for the street committee, said that the bad weather had hindered the work on the streets for the past month.

Alderman Ferrell, for the police committee, said that one of the policemen had been suspended for fifteen days for being drunk.

Alderman Robinson thought that a policeman ought to be dismissed if charged with being drunk.

Aldermen Ferrell and Drewry said that there were some extenuating circumstances in connection with this case and that they thought this punishment sufficiently severe.

Alderman Boushall, for the light committee, reported that the contract for seventy arc lights had been signed.

Alderman Simpson, for the fire committee, reported that the committee recommended that a piece of property be purchased in the southern part of the city for the Victor Fire company.

The committee also requested that "the board pay the annual dues of the members of the fire department (not exceeding $50) to the two State Volunteer associations, thereby insuring them in case of accident or sickness caused by attending fires."

Alderman Ferrell spoke in behalf of the report of the committee, especially commending the latter feature. The dues of each fireman is 50 cents per year and this protects them from accident, as the legislature provides for these two associations taking care of the injured firemen.

Alderman Boushall moved the adopton of this recommendation.

The motion was carried.

Alderman Hoover moved that the other recommendation of the committee in regard to the Victor Fire company be adopted. The motion was carried.

The board of charities submitted their report for February, signed by Drs. McGee and Renn.

Alderman Robinson presented a petition in regard to the drainage in the rear of Rex hospital on Rocky Branch. It was referred to the city board of health, with power to remedy the evil immediately.

A petition from Isaac Hall was presented asking $50 damages for false arrest. It was referred to the police committee.

Alderman Robinson thought that a pump ought to be put in the quarry and the quarry put in operation, as it would give hands here employment. About $7,000 was spent last year for stone from other places.

Alderman Ferrell thought the street committee ought to be instructed to look into the matter.

Alderman Drewry said the stone out there was too soft. Street Commissioner Blake then testified to the board that the stone would not do for macadamizing or curbing and that the cost of hauling would cost more than the city is now paying for the stone.

Alderman Hoover moved the board adjourn until next Wednesday night, and the motion was adopted.

### The Last Night.

Miss Floy Crowell and her company presented "A Tennessee Heiress" last evening. A fairly good crowd was present, but the audience was not as large as the company merits. The show was well received, however, and was full of wit and humor. The growing popularity of the company in Raleigh is the highest recommendation any troupe could desire. Nearly every one who witnessed the "Circus Girl" Thursday evening went again last night. A competent judge of shows remarked yesterday that she never got as much fun for thirty cents in her life. It is a pleasure to state that Miss Crowell has yielded to the solicitation of the people of Raleigh, and agreed to present the "Circus Girl" at the matinee this afternoon. The play is a light comedy, full of wit and humor and will please the young people immensely. Many considered it the hit of the week. It is funny from beginning to end without being coarse, and this is a sufficient recommendation. On tonight "Molly Bawn" will be presented by request. Miss Crowell has received many letters asking that this be repeated. "Molly Bawn" completely captivated Raleigh Monday night.

### Euphrosyne Club.

The Junior German Club of this city met in their spacious rooms in the Briggs building and effected a re-organization. It is no longer the Junior German Club, but the Euphrosyne Club. Hiwever, the officers were not changed. Mr. William West is still president, Mr. Dalen Stronach vice president, and Mr. Dennis Heartt treasurer. The club now numbers nearly twenty. Among these gentlemen may be found many of the best representatives of the gallantry, the wit and the culture—good looks goes without saying—of Raleigh's most select society. The Euphrosyne Club will be one of the leading factors in the society of this city for the coming season. The club rooms—not to mention the spacious dance hall—are tastefully and artistically furnished. Indeed, the elegant sofas and inviting chairs present even a luxurious appearance.

### Civil Court.

The case of the North Carolina Car Co. vs. the Raleigh Paper Co. was completed yesterday and the car company will now become a party to the suit of the other creditors against the paper company. The claims of all the creditors will be consolidated and the case will be settled before Judge Adams at the next term of the court, in April.

M. T. Ray was granted a divorce from Nora J. Ray. They were married ten years ago and have two children. It was proved by four witnesses that she had constantly and habitually broken her marriage vows. The defendant attempted no defense.

The case of W. C. Cram vs. Mary E. Cram for a divorce was called in the afternoon. Mr. Cram presented his allegations, stating that they were married in 1871 and that he lived with her for three years. He charged that she was a woman of bad character, and for this reason he deserted her. No proof of any of these charges was attempted, however, so they will not be given. Mrs. Cram's answer told the same old story so familiar to the people of Raleigh. She said that they were married in 1871 and lived happily together until Kittie Coe stole her husband's affections and they went away together and lived as man and wife in Raleigh until 1893. As no evidence was presented by the plaintiff, of course the verdict was in favor of the defendant.

### Supt. John R. Smith.

Mr. John R. Smith has been appointed superintendent of the state prison. He received his commission from Gov. Russell yesterday at 1 o'clock. Mr. Smith was busy all day receiving congratulations from his many friends. There is not a more popular main in the state than John R. Smith, of Goldsboro.


# New Shoe Store!

## NEW SPRING SHOES

—IN ALL THE—

## Most Popular Materials & Shades

NEWEST LASTS AND PATTERNS.

We are now receiving the most stylish line of Men's, Ladies' and Childrens' NEW SPRING SHOES ever shown in Raleigh—many exclusive styles and shapes never before shown in this market.

**NEW OXFORD TIES.**

Nobbiest line of Ladies' and Childrens' New Spring Oxford Ties ever shown in the State. Call and see the new styles.

**S. C. POOL,**

SAM. B. NORRIS, Manager. 130 Fayettville Street.

# W. H. & R. S. Tucker & Co.

## DAWN OF SPRING

## The Beauty of the New Dress Goods

**For Spring and Summer.**

We celebrate the DAWN of SPRING by having a Grand Opening and Rich Display this week of the very latest Novelties in Spring and Summer Dress Goods, including many rare designs confined exclusively to this house.

**MATCHLESS IN EXTENT WONDERFUL IN VARIETY.**

The harmonious blending of colors—the delicate shading and artistic designs have never been surpassed. PRICES LOWER THAN EVER.

**SOME OF THE CHOICEST WEAVES ARE:**

Tissue Fantaisie, Damasee Richelieu, Gaze Faconnee, Gorge de Crapeau, Cheviot Pied de Poule, Canvas Bourette, Grenadine Jaspe, Etamine Dentelle, Novelty Grenadines, Hernanis, Drap d' Etes, Tissue Mouchette, Guipeon Damasse, Grenadine Craquelee, Mosaics, Coverts, Basketines, Drap de Russe.

This grand display opening Monday, March 1, and continuing through the week, will be the greatest event of the season, and will be worth coming miles to see. All are invited.

**W. H. & R. S. Tucker & Co.**

# Coal —AND— Wood

**B. W. BAKER**

Wholesale and Retail Dealer.

Best Wood and Coal in the Market.

Lowest prices.

Prompt delivery.

Telephone 140.

I sell the finest Oysters sold in the city at 35 cents per quart. Receive them Mondays, Wednesdays and Fridays. Try them.

Have received some new Bermuda Irish Potatoes, also a lot of those famous Virginia Hams.

Next week I will have plenty of New Tomatoes.

If you want anything at all your grocer fails to supply you with, come to see me. I can and will get it for you.

# M. ROSENTHAL,

**GROCER,**

**136 Favetteville Street.**

Wines and Liquors for family use. None drank on premises.

# DEATH IN THE GAS

## Most Terrific Explosion in the Streets of Boston.

## MEN AND WOMEN HURLED TO DEATH

### OR THROWN BLEEDING AND DYING UPON THE GROUND.

**List of the Dead and Injured—Property Wrecked—Diamonds and Jewels Scattered About the Street—Horses Lay Dead on Pavements.**

Boston, March 4.—An explosion of gas which leaked from the two great six-inch mains which cross the sub-way at the corner of Tremont and Boylston streets, killed six, injured two probably fatally, and nearly fifty other persons, at 11:45 o'clock to-day. A boom like that of a cannon was followed by smoke, which seemed to arise from the very bowels of the earth, and then flames shot upward and blazed in the midst of the thoroughfares where there is more travel than any where else in a given section of the city.

Horses lay dead on the pavements; panic-stricken passengers were endeavoring to escape with their lives from the interior of burning cars and steam fire engines were on the scene pouring tons of water upon the rapidly disappearing cars. The glass in the buildings were shatterel along Tremont street as far as La Grange street, and north beyond the Tremont Theatre to Washington street, and west along to Park Square. The list of dead and injured as far as ascertained, is as follows:

Killed--Rev. W. A. Stuart-Burson, of Tufts College.
G. D. Bigler, conductor.
Miss A. M. Matilda Bates.
William E. Vinal, private secretary of Thomas W. Lawson.
Benjamin Downing, hack driver.
D. H. Sibley, carriage driver.
The injured—Mary A. Hipwell.
A. R. Gargent, motorman.
Miss Sadie E. Fleming.
Annie Frank.
James R. Reardon.
John J. O'Connor.
Fred. W. Deely.
Mrs. S. A. Peck.
Mrs. J. R. Wilson.
Nellie Jackson.
Sadie M. Brown.
Charlotte L. Main.
A. B. Cunningham.
A. L. Sherburbe.
John Ross.
Wolfe Kopler.
Adolph Lundy.
Mrs. Horatio Bigelow.
Miss Alice Richardson.
Sam Morton.
Mary E. Stone.
Alexander Leivcise.
S. D. Nickerson.
John J. Venes.
Tony Byagarry.
Henry J. Kelley.
Mrs. Charles S. Bates.
William Maybow.
H. Woodcock.
N. H. Bellard.
Nancy O'Neill.
Patrick Delaney.
Charles Newell.
John Gill.
Thomas Brown.
J. H. Fessey.
Augusta Louisa Wilson.
Mrs. L. A. Beck.
Anna Harding.
Charlotte M. Nair.
Philip Woolfe.
Frank Tobey.
Thomas F. Ford.
Lucy Dolan.

All of the killed and injured resided in this city or in surburban towns. The explosion came just as three cars were almost in the centre of the space at the corner. The first one was on its way directly across Tremont street on Boylston, while the third was close behind this one. There was another car on Boylston waiting for an opportunity to turn into Tremont, and behind this one there was another car on Boylston waiting for an opportunity to turn into Tremont, and behind this were several others.

The first named car was precisely in the centre when the explosion came. The whole of the wooden work which is used as a bridge over the deep hole at this point was lifted with a frightful roar into the air, carrying the first-named car with it, and taking along the two horses of the second car. The other vehicles were lifted into the air. Instantly the air was filled with flying debris, and above the shouts of terror-stricken pedestrians could be heard the groans and cries of the wounded. The first electric car, the one in which most of the people were killed, fell back upon the track broke in halves. The portions immediately burst into flames. Then some one sounded a fire-alarm and calls for the ambulances.

Within a few minutes the emergency hospital ambulance was on the scene. Other ambulances followed, and the fire department responded promptly and extinguished the flames. A squad of 150 policemen were insufficient to keep back the thousands of people who rushed in from all sides, and it was only by giving a false alarm of a second explosion that they were able to drive back the crowds and rope off the street. The firemen, police and laborers conveyed the dead to the morgue and the injured to the hospitals.

Not only were all the window fronts broken in the neighborhood, but from a jeweler's window, precious stones, said to be worth $12,000, were scattered about the street. The foundations of the Hotel Pelham are said to have been shaken badly, while every window display in the neighborhood was injured more or less. It is utterly impossible to estimate the loss in that direction, The immediate cause of the explosion is of course uncertain, but the most generally accepted theory is that it was started by a spark from the electric motor of the Mount Auburn car, igniting the gas which escaped from the old main that runs along the south side of Boylston street.

### Civil Service Reform.

For THE TRIBUNE.

This subject is generally considered prosaic. This is true in the main, yet there is fascination abou it to some—those under its protecting wing—but to others, not a few, it looms up like a pitiless, insurmountable obstacle.

Perhaps the views of the writer on this subject may interest some of your readers. The people are waking up on this question. They should do so. It affects many. As we understand it, the primary object of this law was to provide the government with more efficient employes, irrespective of party affiliations. The various civil service examinations were instituted to test the competency of the applicants—at least, so the world generally thought. Is this true? Let us see. A young man passes the examination, and his papers are marked one hundred per cent.—the maximum. Does he get the place? Sometimes. Is the high mark he gets a test of his competency? Not at all. If he is fortunate enough to secure a place—which simply means if he has political influence enough—he is appointed to a clerkship on *six months' probation*. This is equivalent to saying, "You passed a creditable examination, it is true, but that is no test as to your ability to fill the position to which you aspire." If it does not mean this, why is the man not appointed absolutely and permanently at the start? The truth is, no examination can test the ability of a person in respect to the many and varied duties arising in the government service. This can be ascertained, regardless of any such method, by an appointment of a probationary period of six months. Then why is this law thrust in the face of an intelligent people, pretending to do what it does not do?

Again, in our opinion, no one is appointed even on six months' probation because of a meritorious examination. The man who makes seventy-five per cent.—the minimum mark—will receive an appointment over the one who makes one hundred per cent., if he has sufficient political backing. Look at this little seventy-five per cent. fellow, throw the X-Rays upon him, and you will see through and beyond him the smiling face of his "influence." These things are worked by "rings"---a ring within a ring.

Civil service reform is a misnomer. In point of fact, no such thing exists, or ever has existed. It is to be hoped that the incoming Congress will wipe from the face of the earth this subterfuge, this obnoxious law, and repair the mistake it made by not doing so four years ago, under Mr. Harrison's administration. We think it will be done. This palpable fraud has been palmed upon the people long enough. More could be said, but this is deemed sufficient.

VIX.

### Clayton Items.

Clayton, N. C., March 5.—Mr. Editor: The Tribune has not heard any thing from its readers of this place, although it has several subscribers at this postoffice.

Clayton is one of the wealthiest towns in the United States of its size. She is a Democratic town in a Democratic county (Johnston), but her Democrats prefer reading The Tribune to the News and Observer. We Democrats and Republicans all like your paper and admire your course and way of running a newspaper.

The town of Clayton does as much business in the way of selling guano, buying and selling cotton as any town in the South. It has three doctors, two fine churches, two drug stores and a dozen and a half of stores carry on the general merchandise of the wants of the people.

The guano that is sold here at this place every spring, one would think the farmers would never pay. But they do pay, and buy lots of goods besides. The whole country around is in a healthy financial condition, and looks forward to better times from McKinley's ruling.

S. G.

### Railroad Wreck.

Zanesville, O., March 4.—A Baltiomre and Ohio work train jumped the track at Deep Cut, about three miles east of this city, shortly after 12 o'clock to-day, rolling down a 24-foot embankment, killing three men instantly, and fatally injuring two others. The dead are:

John Toomy, Newark, Ohio, married.
Gus Dutton, Newark; married, engineer.
E. P. Jones, Newark; married, fireman.

Fatally injured—Bill Dubois, Newark; front brakeman; body crushed; leg broken.

J. H. Smart, foreman work-train; badly crushed.

Six or seven men were seriously injured.

The dead and injured were brought to this city this afternoon.

### Cat Returns Compliment.

From Pearson's Weekly.

A Manchester gentleman once had a very demure cat.

She behaved so well that she was allowed to sit at table, and had a napkin round her neck and a plate of fish to eat from.

Sometimes when she had finished, her master gave her a bit from his own plate, but one day she could not be found, and dinner was begun without her.

When it was half over puss came bounding in, with two mice in her mouth.

She sprang up on her chair, dropped one mouse on her own plate, and then leaned over and dropped the other on her master's. He had often shared his dinner with her; now she was determined to share hers with him.


GAIL & AX'S

SCOTCH SNUFFS.

Blue Ribbon Sweet

SCOTCH SNUFF.

UNEQUALLED IN PURITY, STRENGTH AND FLAVOR.

GOLD PLATED JEWELRY

AND BEAUTIFUL COLORED PICTURES ARE GIVEN AWAY FREE FOR THE TICKETS IN EACH PACKAGE.


### THE TRIBUNE PUBLISHING CO.

**Articles of Agreement, Certificate of Clerk and Letters Patent.**

ARTICLES OF AGREEMENT.

We, the undersigned, being desirous of engaging in the business hereinafter set forth and described, do hereby enter into articles of agreement for that purpose pursuant to chapter 16 of the Code of North Carolina, entitled "Corporations and Acts of the General Assembly of North Carolina amendatory thereof," that is to say:

I. The corporation name shall be the Tribune Publishing Company.

II. The business proposed shall be the publication of one or more newspapers, conducting the business of job printing and binding and carrying on such business as is usually done by printing and publishing companies.

III. The place where said business is proposed to be carried on is Raleigh, North Carolina, and such other place or places for branch offices as the Board of Directors may determine.

IV. The length of time desired for the existence of said corporation is thirty years from and after the dates of these articles next entering.

V. The names of the persons who have subscribed for stock in said corporation are as follows, viz.: C. M. Kenyon, C. J. Harris, F. M. Messler, J. B. Hill and their associates.

VI. The amount of the capital stock of said corporation shall be $20,000 divided into 2,000 shares of the par value of $10,00 each, with liberty to the stockholders to increase the amount of said capital stock from time to time, or at any time, to an amount not exceeding $50,000, divided into a proportionate number of shares of the par value of ten dollars each.

VII. The said corporation may purchase or lease and hold all such real and personal and mixed property incident to the business aforesaid and necessary and useful for that purpose as the board of directors shall determine, and subscription for stock in said corporation may be paid wholly or in part by the purchase from the subscriber of property at such appraised valuation as may be agreed on between the board of directors and such subscriber.

VIII. The corporation subscribers of stock and stockholders of said corporation shall not be individually or personally responsible or liable for the debts, contracts, pecuniary obligations, engagements or torts of said corporation.

IX. The time and place of the first meeting of the corporators and subscribers for stock in said corporation for purpose of organization is hereby expressly waived.

In testimony whereof, the undersigned have hereunto set our hands and seals, this the sixth day of January, 1897.

C. M. KENYON,
F. M. MESSLER,
J. B. HILL.

Subscribing witness:
WILLIAM O. O'NEILL.

NORTH CAROLINA,
WAKE COUNTY.

I, D. H. Young, Clerk of the Superior Court of Wake County, do hereby certify that the foregoing articles of agreement and plan of incorporation was this day proven before me, and the due execution thereof by C. M. Kenyon, F. M. Messler and J. B. Hill, the subscribers thereto, is proven by the oath of William O. O'Neill, the subscribing witness thereto. Therefore, let the same be recorded according to law.

Witness my hand and official seal this the 16th day of January, 1897.

D. H. YOUNG,
Clerk Superior Court.

No. 443.

STATE OF NORTH CAROLINA.

To all to whom these presents shall come—Greeting:

Know ye, That it appears from the certificate from the Clerk of the Superior Court of Wake County, that the following named persons, C. M. Kenyon, F. M. Messler and J. B. Hill, heretofore on the 6th day of January, 1897, signed and filed Articles of Agreement for the formation of a private corporation before said Clerk, and copy of said Articles of Agreement, duly certified by said Clerk under the seal of said Court, have been filed and recorded in this office, as prescribed in chapter 318 of Acts of 1893.

Now, Therefore, Under the power and authority vested in me by said chapter 318 of said Acts of 1893, I do hereby declare the persons signing said Articles of Agreement duly incorporated, under the name and style of the Tribune Publishing Company for the period of thirty years from and after the 19th day of January, 1897, for the purposes set forth in said Articles of Agreement, with all the powers, rights and liabilities conferred and imposed by law on such corporations.

Witness, my hand and the Great Seal of the State of North Carolina, at office in the City of Raleigh, this 19th day of January, in the 121st year of our Independence, and in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and ninety-seven.

CYRUS THOMPSON,
Secretary of State.


Don't grunt with stomach-ache. Get relief quick by using

Simpson's Liver Pills for all stomach ills.

You will save money and your health, which is beyond price, by using the pills regularly.

Simpson's Pharmacy,

Pullen Building.



The Mail and Express.

The Leading Evening Newspaper.

Stands without a rival in evening journalism.

Published Daily and Contains

*ALL THE NEWS OF THE WORLD, the closing quotations of the Stock, Produce, Consolidated and other exchanges, and the most exhaustive Financial, Railway and Commercial reports printed in any daily newspaper.*

*IN POLITICS it is Republican; advocates protection to American industries, a sound currency and all measures which tend toward the industrial and commercial development of the nation.*

*AS A FAMILY NEWSPAPER it is peerless; its columns are clean and free from the sensationalism which so many of the best families find objectionable in a newspaper which enters the home circle.*

*THE WOMAN'S DEPARTMENT is not equalled by any other newspaper. It contains daily the news of special interest to women, and interesting articles by distinguished writers.*

**TERMS: To Mail Subscribers, postage paid, Daily Edition, 10 to 16 pages.**

*One year, $7.00 Three mos., $1.75*
*Six mos., 3.50 One month, .60*
*Saturday edition, 20 to 32 pages, containing many special features, one year, 1.50*
*Send for sample copy.*

*PUBLICATION OFFICE*
*203 Broadway, New York.*



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THE RALEIGH TRIBUNE

—THE ONLY—

Republican DAILY Newspaper in : : : :

NORTH CAROLINA

Incorporated With a Capital Stock of $20,000

Has Complete Telegraphic Service

Furnished by the Southern Associated Press

*THE TRIBUNE is a 48-column Newspaper, and will be a complete METROPOLITAN JOURNAL. Besides its regular Telegraphic Associated Press Dispatches it will be served with special correspondence from Washington by one of the most*

TALENTED NEWSPAPER MEN

*In America, and will receive Specials from New York and other prominent cities as well as from the leading cities of North Carolina and the South.*

*It is the purpose of the promoters and management to make*

. . . THE . . .

TRIBUNE

A First-Class Newspaper, Occupying the Entire Field of Newspaperdom of the Country.

The Undertaking is upon a Large Scale, and will be worthy of the support of every Republican in the State, and it is confidently believed that the party spirit in the Old North State is ripe for the enterprise. The office will be equipped with all the modern machinery and latest styles of type, including

THE MERGENTHALER LINOTYPE MACHINES,

With a capacity of 40,000 M's in nine hours, or about fifteen columns the length of THE TRIBUNE.

NOTHING SUCCEEDS SO WELL AS SUCCESS.

and the success of the THE TRIBUNE is assured.

IT IS HERE TO STAY!

*IT WILL BE REPUBLICAN, AND WILL HEW CLOSE TO THE LINE.*

# SPECULATIVE TRADING

## Characterized the Market from Opening to the Close.

## SHARP RISE IN VANDERBILT STOCKS

### FURTHER DECLINE IN AMERICAN SECURITIES IN LONDON.

### Political Situation in Europe Depressed Prices of all Securities—The Railways Weaker—Miscellaneous Stocks Depressed.

New York, March 5.—The course of the stock market in the early trading today occasioned no little surprise to the general run of the traders. The further decline in consols and the fact that American securities in London were ⅛ to ¾ per cent below the parity of our closing yesterday naturally led to the belief that considerable depression would characterize dealings in the markets for securities here. The bears endeavored to use the foreign news to their advantage and promptly attacked the list at the opening, but they met with very poor success and after merely fractional concessions the market started up in lively fashion. It was evident that the powers behind the market were above the average in influence. The strength of the Vanderbilt group also had a reassuring effect, especially as a sharp rise in New York Central was accompanied by reports that plans are on foot to refund the high interest-bearing bonds of the company on a lower basis, as has just has been done in the case of Lake Shore. The advance in prices was equal to ½ to 2 per cent, and this, too, despite the fact that foreign sales of stocks in this market were estimated at from 15,000 to 20,000 shares. The Vanderbilts, Manhattan, General Electric and the industrials were the leaders in the upward movement.

There was considerable covering of short contracts and some buying for long account, but the volume of business was smaller than of late.

In the afternoon there was a change in the temper of speculation on advices from London that the English and continental markets closed depressed on account of the uneasy feeling prevailing in regard to the situation in the Levant. The sharp rise in wheat accentuated the news referred to and in the last hour stocks reacted ¼ to 1¼ per cent. The loans were greatest in Manhattan, Omaha, Louisville & Nashville, New York Central and the Grangers. Speculation closed rather weak in tone, ..et changes show advances of ⅛ to ⅝. New Central and Manhattan led. In the specialties Pullman declined 2½, while Lake Shore advanced 1¾ to 169¼. The total transactions were 157,737 shares.

Railway and miscellaneous bonds were generally weaker on realizations. The total sales were $1,313,000.

New York, March 5.—Money on call easy at 1½@1¾ per cent., last loan at 1½ and closing at 1½ per cent. Prime mercantile paper, 3 per cent. Bar silver, 64. Sterling exchange steady with actual business at 4.84¼@4.84½ for sixty days and 4.87@4.87¼ for demand Posted rates, 4.86@4.88. Commercial bills, 4.84@4.85. Government bonds firm State bonds quiet. Railroad bonds easier. Silver at the board was dull.

STOCKS.

| | |
|---|---|
| American Cotton Oil | 12 |
| Preferred | 55½ |
| American Sugar Refinery | 116⅜ |
| Preferred | 104½ |
| American Tobacco | 74⅝ |
| Preferred | 106 |
| Atcison | 12 |
| Baltimore & Ohio | 15 |
| Canadian Pacific | 53¼ |
| Chesapeake & Ohio | 17⅜ |
| Chicago & Alton | 168 |
| Chicago, Burlington & Quincy | 76½ |
| Chicago Gas | 77 |
| Delaware & Lackawanna | 154 |
| Erie | 14⅛ |
| Preferred | 33¼ |
| Illinois Central | 92½ |
| Lake Erie & Western | 16½ |
| Preferred | 57½ |
| Lake Shore | 168¾ |
| Louisville & Nashville | 48½ |
| Louisville, New Albany & Chicago | ¼ |
| Manhattan Consolidated | 86⅞ |
| Memphis & Charleston | 15 |
| Michigan Central | 94 |
| Missouri Pacific | 21½ |
| Mobile & Ohio | 20 |
| Nashville & Chattanooga | 67½ |
| New Jersey Central | 95 |
| New York Central | 97 |
| New York & New England | 37 |
| Norfolk & Western preferred | 27 |
| Northern Pacific | 14 |
| Preferred | 37⅛ |
| Northwestern | 106¾ |
| Preferred | 155 |
| Pacific Mail | 26⅛ |
| Reading | 24⅝ |
| St. Paul | 76⅝ |
| Preferred | 135¾ |
| Silver Certificates | 64⅛ |
| Tennessee Coal & Iron | 27⅞ |
| Preferred | 80 |
| Texas Pacific | 9¼ |
| Union Pacific | 67⅛ |
| Wabash | 6 |
| Preferred | 16 |
| Western Union | 83⅝ |
| W. & L. E. | 1¾ |
| Preferred | 5⅛ |

BONDS.

| | |
|---|---|
| Alabama, class A | 105½ |
| B | 104 |
| C | 98 |
| Louisiana B. 4's | 96 |
| North Carolina 4's | 102½ |
| 6's | 122 |
| Tennessee new set 3's | 77½ |
| Virginia 6's def | 5 |
| Virginia T. R. S | 5½ |
| Virginia F. D | 62⅜ |
| United States 4's, reg | 111 |
| Coupon | 113 |
| 2½'s | 95½ |
| Southern Railway 5's | 89¾ |
| Con. | 87⅝ |
| Preferred | 27¾ |
| South Carolina 4½'s | 105½ |
| United States new 4's, Dec | 123¼ |
| Coupon | 123¼ |

New York, March 5.—Treasury balances: Coin, $131,116,281; currency, $62,-306,375.

New York, March 5.—Cotton—Quiet and steady; middling, 7 3-16c; net receipts, none; gross, none; exports to the continent, 1,336; forwarded, 1,789; sales, 268, all spinners; stock, 261,602.

Weekly—Net receipts, 667; gross, 16,475; exports to Great Britain, 5,443; to France, 790; to the continent, 6,000; forwarded, 7,953; sales, 26,219; spinners, 1,719.

Total today—Net receipts, 17,535; exports to Great Britain, 18,069; to France, 650; to the continent, 15,482; to the channel, none; stock, 863,874.

Total so far this week—Net receipts, 89,001; exports to Great Britain, 60,419; to France, 9,440; to the continent, 48,159; to the channel, none; stock, none.

Total since September 1st—Net receipts, 5,978,671; exports to Great Britain, 2,589,414; to France, 565,383; to the continent, 1,533,308; to the channel, 5,481; stock, none.

Liverpool, March 5.—4 p. m.—Cotton—American middling: March, 3.53@3.54s; March-April, 3.53@3.54s; April-May, 3.54@3.54b; May-June, 3.54; June-July, 3.54v; July-August, 3.54b; August-September, 3.51@3.52v; September-October, 3.45@3.46b; October-November, 3.41@3.42; November-December, 3.40v; December-January, 3.40v.

Futures closed quiet.

New York, March 5.—Cotton futures closed firm. Sales, 150,2000 bales. March 6.91; April, 6.94; May, 7.00; June, 7.04; July, 7.09; August, 7.10; September, 6.71; October, 6.66; November, 6.68; December, 6.73; January, 6.78.

New Orleans, La., March 5.—Cotton futures steady; sales, 35,100; March, 6.79; April, 6.79; May, 6.93; June, 6.86; July, 6.89; August, 6.73; September, 6.47; October, 6.43; November, 6.45; December, 6.50.

Liverpool, March 5.—Futures opened quiet; demand moderate. American middling, l. m. c.: March, March-April, April-May, 3.53; May-June, 3.54@3.53; June-July, July-August, 3.54; August September, 3.52@3.51; October-November, 3.41; December-January, 3.40. Futures quiet. Tenders, 1,000 bales new dockets.

12:45 p. m.—Cotton—American, spot grades, 1-16d lower. American middling fair, 4 11-32d; good middling, 4 1-32d; middling, 3 29-32d; low middling, 3 23-32d; good ordinary, 3 19-32; ordinary, 3 13-32d.

### WEEKLY RECEIPTS OF COTTON.

New York, March 5.—The following are the total net receipts of cotton at ports since September 1, 1896:

| | |
|---|---|
| Galveston | 1,256,891 |
| New Orleans | 1,857,523 |
| Mobile | 273,430 |
| Savannah | 758,638 |
| Charleston | 375,648 |
| Wilmington | 231,563 |
| Norfolk | 639,916 |
| Baltimore | 52,339 |
| New York | 98,511 |
| Boston | 140,230 |
| Newport News | 9,380 |
| Philadelphia | 32,143 |
| West Point | 50 |
| Brunswick | 92,296 |
| Port Royal | 58,767 |
| Pensacola | 53,672 |
| Texas City | 47,874 |
| Total | 5,978,871 |

### COMPARATIVE COTTON STATEMENT.

New York, March 5.—The following is the comparative cotton statement for the week ending Jan. 15:

| | |
|---|---|
| Net receipts at all U. S. ports during the week | 89 001 |
| Net receipts at all U. S. ports same week last year | 80 853 |
| Total receipts to this date | 5,978,871 |
| Total receipts to the same date last year | 4,488,381 |
| Exports for the week | 118,018 |
| Exports same week last year | 85,735 |
| Total exports to this date | 4,693,586 |
| Total exports to same date last year | 3,298,318 |
| Stock at all U. S. ports | 863,374 |
| Stock at all U. S. ports same time last year | 776,745 |
| Stock at all interior town..s | 335,082 |
| Stock at all interior towns same time last year | 366,000 |
| Stock at Liverpool | 1,396,000 |
| Stock at Liverpool same time last year | 1,148,000 |
| Stock of American afloat for Great Britain | 160,000 |
| Stock of American ,afloat for Great Britain same time last year | 160,000 |

### RALEIGH COTTON MARKET.

| | |
|---|---|
| Strict good middling | 7 |
| Good middling | 6¾ |
| Strict middling | 6¾ |
| Middling | 6⅝ |

Receipts on market yesterday, 33 bales.

New York, March 5.—Flour—Quiet, steady; unchanged. Southern flour quiet, unchanged.

Wheat—Spot market fairly active, firmer; f. o. b., 86⅜c; ungraded red, 71@87c. Options were fairly actice and closed strong at 1⅛@1¼c advance; No. 2 red March, 83¾c; May, 82⅜c; July, 80½c; September, 77⅞c.

Corn—Spots dull, firmer; No. 2, 29½c elevator, 30½c afloat. Options were dull and firm at ½@¾c advance. March, 29½c; May, 30c; July, 31½c; September, 33c.

Oats—Spots dull, strong; options dull, firmer; May, 21⅞c; spot prices: No. 2, 21¾c; No. 2 white, 23½c; mixed western, 20@23c.

Hay—Better grades firm; shipping, 55@57½c; good to choice, 72½@80c.

Hides—Firm, moderate demand, unchanged.

Beef—Quiet, firm, unchanged.

Beef Hams—Steady, $18.50.

Tierced Beef—Steady, unchanged.

Cut Meats—Quiet, firm, unchanged.

Lard—Quiet stronger; western steam, $4.35@4.37½; city, $4.00@4.05; May, $4.50 nominal. Refinid stronger, quiet; continent, $4.70; S. A., $4.90. Compound, 4⅛@4¼c.

Pork—Quiet, firm, unchanged.

Butter—Fancy steady; fairly active; state dairy, 10@13c; state creamery, 13@18½c; Elgins, 19c.

Eggs—Firmer; state and Pennsylvania, 12½@13c.

Cotton Seed Oil—Firm; crude, 20@20½c; yellow prime, 23½c.

Rosin—Steady, unchanged.

Turpentine—Firm, unchanged.

Rice—Firm, good demand, unchanged.

Molasses—Steady, unchanged.

Peanuts—Quiet, unchanged.

Coffee—Steady, unchanged to 5 points down. March, 8.95; May, 8.90@8.95; June, 8.95@9.00; July, 8.95@9.00; September, 9.00@9.05; December, 9.00; January, 9.00@9.05. Spot Rio dull, steady; No. 7, 9½@9⅝c.

Sugar—Raw dull, nominal; fair refining, 2¾c. Refined quiet, unchanged.

Freights to Liverpool—Quiet, steady; unchanged.

Chicago, Ill., March 5.—Leading futures ranged as follows:

| WHEAT— | Opening. | Closing. |
|---|---|---|
| March | 78⅛@⅝ | 75⅝ |
| May | 76¼@⅝ | 76⅝ |
| July | 73⅜@¾ | 73⅞ |
| September | 71¾ | 72 |
| CORN— | | |
| March | 23½ | 23½ |
| May | 24¼ | 24⅝ |
| July | 23⅝ | 25¾ |
| September | 26¾@⅞ | 27 @⅛ |
| OATS— | | |
| March | 16 | 16 |
| May | 17¾ | 17½@⅝ |
| July | 18¼ | 18⅝ |
| PORK— | | |
| May | 8 25 | 8 35 |
| July | 8 42½ | 8 45 |
| LARD— | | |
| May | 4 20 | 4 20 |
| July | 4 27½ | 4 30 |
| RIBS— | | |
| May | 4 32½ | 4 37½ |
| July | 4 42½ | 4 47½ |

Flour dull but firm, unchanged. No. 2 spring wheat, 74⅝@75¾c. No. 2 red, 84⅝@87⅛c. No. 2 corn, 23¼c. No. 2 oats, 16c. Mess pork, $8.25@8.30. Lard, $4.10@4.12½. Short rib sides, $4.20@4.50. Dry salt shoulders, $4.50@4.75. Short clear sides, $4.50@4.62½. Whisky, $1.17.

(Private wire of John A. Duncan, No. 307 Wilmington street, Raleigh, N. C.)

New York, March 5.—Stocks.—The stock market opened on a level fractionally below that of yesterday. The adverse advices from Europe were the controlling influence. There was considerable selling by arbitrage houses, but the sales were well absorbed and prices rallied in general 1 per cent and over. Recessions occurred in the last hour on the receipt of cables indicating a general impression abroad of the imminence of war between Greece and Turkey, an impression which was strengthened by the absence in wheat here and in Liverpool. In only exceptional instances, however, were the entire gains of the day wiped out. Louisville & Nashville was exceptionally heavy and lost over a point. The Vanderbilt stocks were very strong and New York Central advanced sharply on rumors of pending negotiations for refunding the company's bonds. Omaha made an advance of one and three eighth per cent but subsequently lost about half of the improvement. In the industrials covering of shorts carried the price up one and one-half per cent, but part of the gain was lost in the final dealings. General Electric and United States Leather preferred were very firm. The market closed heavy and hesitating.

### NEW YORK NEWS.

New York, March 5.—Cotton—After a slight decline at the opening, in sympathy with lower Liverpool market, prices recovered the loss and advanced on a good local demand for short and long accounts. Liverpool and the south both bought and sold here, but the trading was in the main of a local character. The port receipts were comparatively large, the interior receipts for the week were liberal and the spot markets in this country were quiet, and in some instances easier, but in the absence of any pressure to sell, prices slowly advanced, the market closing firm at a net advance of 3 to 5 points, with sales of 150,200 bales. Mr. Hester of New Orleans gave the quantity brought into light for the week as 124,000 bales, against 117,000 last year, but the report this week included about 15,000 bales corrections. The Chronicle tomorrow is expected to state the quantity brought into sight at 105,000 bales.

New Orleans declined six points, but recovered the loss. Liverpool declined 1-16 on the spot, with sales of 10,000 bales; futures there declined 2 to 3 points. The Liverpool sales for the week were 89,000, against 68,000 bales lest week and 63,000 last year. Stocks, 1,396,000 bales, against 1,403,000 last week and 1,148,000 last year. Manchester was quiet. The total interior receipts for the week were 46,546 bales, against 39,-972 last week and 34,357 last year, shipments 38,387 bales, against 73,896 last week and 61,694 last year. Stocks, 340,-187 bales, against 362,544 last week and 365,906 last year. New Orleans expects tomorrow 2,000 to 2,500 bales, against 7,638 last week and 3,072 last year; Houston expects 3,000 to 3,300 bales, against 1,727 bales last week and 1,028 last year. Port receipts today were 17,507 bales, against 10,766 last week and 11,808 last year. Total for the week, 88,973, against 84,451 last week and 80,853 last year. The exports from the ports approximated 35,000 bales.

Spot cotton here was unchanged with sales of 269 bales for spinning. Middling uplands, 7 3-16c ,against 7⅝c last year. Savannah and Norfolk declined 1-16. Mobile declined ⅛ and Baltimore 3-16.

M'INTYRE & WARDWELL.

Chicago, Ill., March 5.—Wheat—The trade today has been of a nervous sort, but sentiment has been rather strong and the tendency of prices has been upward. The drop in consols and an advance in Liverpool of 1¼d were the bullish items at the opening and caused an advance here of nearly 1c per bushel over night. Most of this was lost on selling by holders, but the numerous reports received during the day regarding the unsettled affairs in Europe as the result of the Turkey-Greece troubles caused good buying by the shorts during the final hour and the early decline was recovered. There seems to have ben a fairly good cash business, some placing it at over 100,000 bushels, although not hore than 40,000 can be confirmed. This represented wheat sold to interior millers. St. Louis claims the sale of 60,000 bushels. New York reported twenty loads engaged for export. The Modern Miller's summary was rather bullish. The local feeling in wheat has materially strengthened during the past two days. The bears have had the market their own way for some time, but of late their selling has met with a good demand on the weak places, and the chances are there has been a good deal of wheat bought for investment which will not come on the market, except at higher prices. The main trade is in such a condition that any unpleasant occurrence on the other side would have a bullish result in both grain and provisions and shorts might find it difficult to make purchases, except at enhanced prices. The statistical position is very strong, the only bearish feature being the fear of large shipments from Russia and the Danubian ports. If these should not materialize, however, it would have a tendency to cause a strong market, irrespective of the other bullish conditions which prevail.

Corn and Oats—Corn and oats were both strong and sold higher. The best prices of the day being at the close. Shorts were good buyers and there was some buying by traders who have for the past few days been talking higher prices. The cash market was steady. There is an extraordinary good export and domestic demand and we feel friendly to the long side.

Provisions—Provisions were strong and higher on continued light receipts of hogs and the strength in grain. Local speculators and some of the packers were good buyers. The whole line of grain and provisions locks strong, prospects of higher prices tomorrow.

LAMSON BROS. & CO.


## SOUTHERN RAILWAY.

CONDENSED SCHEDULE.

**In Effect June 14, 1896.**

TRAINS LEAVE RALEIGH:

"NORFOLK & CHATTANOOGA LIMITED."

3:40 p. m. daily—Solid vestibuled train with sleeper from Raleigh to Chattanooga, via Salisbury, Morganton, Asheville, Hot Springs and Knoxville.

Connects at Durham for Oxford, Clarksville and Keysville, except Sunday. At Greensboro with Washington and Southwestern Vestibuled (limited) train for all points north, and with main line train No. 12 for Danville, Richmond and intermediate stations; also has connection for Winston-Salem, and with main line train No. 35, "United States Fast Mail," for Charlotte, Spartanburg, Greenville, Atlanta and all points South; also Columbia, Augusta, Charleston, Savannah, Jacksonville, and all points in Florida. Sleeping car for Atlanta, Jacksonville, and at Charlotte with sleeping car for Augusta.

"CHATTANOOGA AND NORFOLK LIMITED."

11:45 a. m. daily—Solid train, consisting of Pullman sleeping cars and coaches from Chattanooga to Raleigh, arriving at Norfolk at 5:20 p m., in time to connect with the Old Dominion, Merchants & Miners', Norfolk & Washington, and Baltimore, Chesapeake & Richmond Steamship Companies for all points north and east.

Connects at Selma for Fayetteville and intermediate stations on the Wilson & Fayetteville Short Cut daily; daily except Sunday for Newbern and Morehead City; daily for Goldsboro and Wilmington and intermediate stations on the Wilmington & Weldon Railroad.

EXPRESS TRAIN.

8:53 a. m. daily—Connects at Durham for Oxford, Keysville, Richmond; at Greensboro for Washington and all points north.

EXPRESS TRAIN.

3:09 p. m. daily—For Goldsboro and intermediate stations.

LOCAL.

2:00 a. m. daily—Connects at Greensboro for all points north and south and Winston-Salem and points on the Northwestern North Carolina Railroad; at Salisbury for all points in Western North Carolina, Knoxville, Tenn., Cincinnati and western points; at Charlotte for Spartanburg, Greenville, Athens, Atlanta and all points south.

TRAINS ARRIVE AT RALEIGH.

EXPRESS TRAIN.

3:09 p. m. daily—From Atlanta, Charlotte, Greensboro and all points south.

LOCAL.

7:10 a. m. daily—From Greenboro and all points north and south. Sleeping car from Greensboro to Raleigh

"NORFOLK AND CHATTANOOGA LIMITED."

3:40 p. m. daily—From all points east, Norfolk, Tarboro, Wilson and water lines.

From Golsboro, Wilmington, Fayetteville and all points in Eastern Carolina.

"CHATTANOOGA AND NORFOLK LIMITED."

11:45 a. m. daily—From New York, Washington, Lynchburg, Danville and Greensboro, Chattanooga, Knoxville, Hot Springs and Asheville.

LOCAL.

9:00 p. m. daily, except Sunday—From Goldsboro and all points east.

EXPRESS TRAIN.

8:53 a. m. daily—From Goldsboro.

For tickets, routes and rates, or other information, call on or write to

THAD. C. STURGIS, Ticket Agent, Raleigh, N. C.
J. M. CULP, Traffic Manager.
W. H. GREEN, Gen'l Supt. W. A. TURK, G. P. A.

## Atlantic & N. C. Railroad.

### Time Table No. 2,

To take effect Wednesday, November 27th.

| †1 | *3 | STATIONS | *4 | †2 |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| A. M. | P. M. | | | P. M. |
| 7.20 | 3.20 | Goldsboro | 11.25 | 8.00 |
| 7.53 | 3.40 | Best s | 11 03 | 7.20 |
| 8.16 | 3 49 | LaGrange | 10.52 | 6 50 |
| 8.36 | 4.00 | Falling Creek | 10.42 | 6.20 |
| 9.24 | 4.12 | Kinston | 10.32 | 6.00 |
| 9.38 | 4 21 | Caswell | 10 20 | 5.18 |
| 10 15 | 4.30 | Dover | 10.12 | 5.00 |
| 10.40 | 4.42 | Core Creek | 10 00 | 4.00 |
| 11.15 | 4 54 | Tuscarora | 9.50 | 3.38 |
| 11.31 | 5.00 | Clark's | 9.42 | 3.20 |
| 1.30 | 5.25 | Newbern | 9.30 | 2.50 |
| 2.12 | 5.50 | Riverdale | 8.53 | 10.10 |
| 2.20 | 5.53 | Croatan | 8.49 | 10.00 |
| 2.43 | 6.05 | Havelock | 8.40 | 9.40 |
| 3 12 | 6.18 | Newport | 8.26 | 9.06 |
| 3.25 | 6.24 | Wildwood | 8 19 | 8.47 |
| 3.31 | 6 29 | Atlantic | 8.15 | 8.38 |
| 3.51 | 6 42 | Morehead City | 8.07 | 8.20 |
| | | Atlantic Hotel | | |
| 4.01 | 9 50 | M. City Depot | 7.45 | 7.50 |
| P. M. | P. M. | | A. M | A. M. |

*Passenger—Daily except Sunday.
†Mixed Freight and Passenger—Tuesday, Thursday and Saturday.
‡Mixed Freight and Passenger—Monday Wednesday and Frlday.

S. L. DILL, Superintendent.

## GREEN FRONT SALOON,

J. E. Hamlin & Co., Proprietors.

WHISKEY, WINES,

Beer, Cigars, Tobacco.

LUNCH ROOM. PRIVATE ROOMS FOR PRIVATE PARTIES.

NORTH CAROLINA

CORN WHISKEY

*A SPECIALTY.*

Harry Bassett Rye Whiskey

OUR LEADER.

205 South Wilmington Street

TWO EYES. TWO EYES. TWO EYES.

TWO EYES. TWO EYES.

A DIFFERENT REFRACTION in the two eyes of the same person is quite commom. One eye may be correct and the other long-sighted or far-sighted, or they may have different degrees of same defect or one eye may be far-sighted and the other near-sighted. No charge fortesting eyes.

H. MAHLER'S SONS,
Jewelers and Opticians,
RALEIGH, N. C.

TWO EYES. TWO EYES. TWO EYES.

## THE CENTRAL HOTEL,

Corner Wilmington and Hargett Streets, half block from Fayetteville Street, one block south of Capitol Square.

RALEIGH, N. C.,

Has Been Thoroughly Cleaned

Newly Furnished,

And now offers to both Transient and Regular Boarders first-class fare at moderate prices.

A. J. JONES, Manager.

## YOU MAY BE THANKFUL

That American laundering is not done in the way that still prevails in some parts of Italy and France. There the clothes are taken down to the brookside and beaten with paddles. Such destructive methods are unknown with us. Your clothes will last long if they are sent to this laundry.

OAK CITY STEAM LAUNDRY,
216 Fayetteville St., Ra leigh, N. C. PAGE & MARSHALL, Proprietors.

## C. F. & Y. V. RAILROAD.

JOHN GILL, Receiver.

CONDENSED SCHEDULE.

In Effect December 20, 1896.

North Bound.

| | No. 2, Daily. |
|---|---|
| Lv. Wilmington | 7:50 a m |
| Ar. Fayetteville | 11:00 a m |
| Lv. Fayetteville | 11:21 a m |
| Lv. Fayetteville Junction | 11:27 a m |
| Lv. Sandford | 1:00 p m |
| Lv. Climax | 2:25 p m |
| Ar. Greensboro | 3:25 p m |
| Lv. Greensboro | 3:35 p m |
| Lv. Stokesdale | 4:23 p m |
| Lv. Walnut Cove | 4:55 p m |
| Lv. Rural Hall | 5:26 p m |
| Ar. Mt. Airy | 6:55 p m |

South Bound.

| | No. 1, Daily. |
|---|---|
| Lv. Mt. Airy | 8:40 a m |
| Lv. Rural Hall | 10:04 a m |
| Lv. Walnut Cove | 10:32 a m |
| Lv. Stokesdale | 11:07 a m |
| Ar. Greensboro | 11:55 a m |
| Lv. Greensboro | 12:15 p m |
| Lv. Climax | 12:43 p m |
| Lv. Sandford | 2:55 p m |
| Ar. Fayetteville Junction | 4:12 p m |
| Ar. Fayetteville | 4:18 p m |
| Lv. Fayetteville | 4:35 p m |
| Ar. Wilmington | 7:45 p m |

North Bound.

| | No. 4, Daily. |
|---|---|
| Lv. Bennettsville | 8:30 a m |
| Ar. Maxton | 9:40 a m |
| Lv. Maxton | 9:50 a m |
| Lv. Red Springs | 10:18 a m |
| Lv. Hope Mills | 11:01 a m |
| Ar. Fayetteville | 11:19 a m |

South Bound.

| | No. 3, Daily. |
|---|---|
| Lv. Fayetteville | 4:28 p m |
| Lv. Hope Mills | 4:49 p m |
| Lv. Red Springs | 5:36 p m |
| Ar. Maxton | 6:09 p m |
| Lv. Maxton | 6:17 p m |
| Ar. Bennettsville | 7:25 p m |

North Bound.

| | No. 16, Mixed. Daily, ex. Sun. |
|---|---|
| Lv. Ramseur | 6:45 a m |
| Lv. Climax | 8:35 a m |
| Ar. Greensboro | 9:20 a m |
| Lv. Greensboro | 9:35 a m |
| Lv. Stokesdale | 11:07 a m |
| Ar. Madison | 11:55 a m |

South Bound.

| | No. 15, Mixed. Daily, ex. Sun. |
|---|---|
| Lv. Madison | 12:30 p m |
| Lv. Stokesdale | 1:28 p m |
| Lv. Greensboro | 2:40 p m |
| Lv. Greensboro | 3:25 p m |
| Lv. Climax | 4:20 p m |
| Ar. Ramseur | 6:05 p m |

North Bound Connections.

At Fayetteville, with Atlantic Coast Line for all points north and east; at Sanford, with the Seaboard Air-Line; at Greensboro, with the Southern Railway Company; at Walnut Cove, with the Norfolk & Western Railroad for Winston-Salem.

South Bound Connections.

At Walnut Cove with the Norfolk & Western Railroad for Roanoke and points north and east; at Greensboro, with the Southern Railway Company for Raleigh, Richmond and all points north and east; at Fayetteville with the Atlantic Coast Line for all points south; at Maxton, with the Seaboard Air Line for Charlotte, Atlanta and all points south and southwest.

J. W. FRY, Gen Mgr. W. E. KYLE, Gen. Pass. Agt.

## The Sun.

*The first of American Newspapers, CHARLES A. DANA, Editor.*

*The American Constitution, the American Idea, the American Spirit. These first, last and all the time, forever.*

Daily, by mail, - - $6 a Year
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## S. A. L.

Vestibuled Limited Trains.

DOUBLE DAILY SERVICE.
Shortest and Quicest Route to Atlanta, New Orleans, Norfolk, Richmond, Washingtol, Baltimore, Philadelphia, Boeton, New York.

Schedulei n Effect Novemger 1st, 1896.

TRAINS LEAVE RALEIGH:

1:26 a. m. Daily.

"Atlanta Special,, Pulman Vestiblue for Henderson, Weldon, Petersburg, Richmond, Washington, Baltimore, Philadelphia, New York and all points notth. Buffet drawing-room sleepers and Pulman coaches Atlanta to Washington parlor cars Washington to New York Pullman sleeping car Monroe to Portsmouth. Arrives at Washington 10:45 a. m., Baltimore 12 noon, Philadelphia 2:20 p. m., New York 4:53 p. m. Also for Portsmouth, Norfolk, Old Point and local stations Seaboard & Roanoke Railroad.

11:31 a. m. Daily.

For Henderson, Weldon, Suffolk, Portsmouth, Norfolk and intermediate stations, connects at Portsmouth with Bay Line for Old Point and Baltimore; with Norfolk and Washington Steamboat Company for Washington; with N. Y. P. & N. Railroad for Philadelphia and points north; also at Weldon with Atlantic Coast Line for Richmond, Washington, Baltimore, Philadelphia and New York, and with Scotland Neck Branch for Greenville, Washington and Portsmouth.

Pullman sleeping car Atlanta to Portsmouth.

6:00 a. m. Daily.

"Atlanta Special,, Pullman Vestibule for Southern Pines, Hamlet, Wilmington, Monroe, Charlotte, Lincolnton, Shelby, Chester, Clinton , Grenwood, Abbeville, Athens, Atlanta, Augusta, Columbia, Macon, Montgomery, Mobile, New Orleans, Chattanooga, Nashville, Memphis and all points south and southwest; through Pullman Buffet sleepers and day coaches Washington and Atlanta, connecting directly at Union Depot, Atlanta, with diverging lines; also Pullman sleeping car Portsmouth to Monroe.

3:40 p. m. Daily.

For Wilmington, Charlotte, Chester, Greenwood, Athens, Atlanta and all Union station, Atlanta, with diverging lines. Pullman sleeping car Portsmouth to Atlanta.

TRAINS ARRIVE AT RALEIGH:

3:40 p. m. Daily.

From Norfolk, Portsmouth and points north via Bay Line and N. Y. P. & N. Railroad, Petersburg, Richmond and Washington, Baltimore, Philadelphia, New York and Boston; also from Greenville, Plymouth, Washington, N. C., and Eastern Carolina points via Weldon.

1:21 a. m. Daily.

"Atlanta Special,, Pullman Vestibule from Atlanta and points south, Athens, Abbeville, Greenwood and Chester.

11:26 a. m. Daily.

From Charlotte, Athens, Atlanta and intermediate stations.

5:55 a. m. Daily.

"Atlanta Special,, from Norfolk, Portsmouth, Henderson, Weldon, Richmond, Washington, Baltimore, Philadelphia, New York and the east.

Magnificent Pullman vestibuled trains. No extra fare.

Apply to ticket agent, or to
H. S. LEARD, Sol. Pass. Agt., Raleigh, N. C.
E. ST. JOHN, Vice-Pres. & Gen. Mgr.
H. W. B. GLOVER, Traffic Manager
T. J. ANDERSON, Gen. Pass. Agent.
V. E. McBEE, General Superintend,t.

FOR

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Blank Books

WRITE

CAPITAL PRINTING CO.
RALEIGH

THE DAILY TRIBUNE.

SATURDAY, MARCH 6, 1897.

### THE WEATHER.

Forecast for Raleigh and Vicinity.—Rain tonight and early Saturday, clearing during the day. Colder Saturday night.

Forecast for North Carolina.—Threatening weather and rain tonight. Saturday, showers, followed by clearing weather. Warmer tonight. Conditions are favorable for a severe local storm in the vicinity of Raleigh this afternoon or evening.

Weather Conditions.—The storm from the northwest has developed unexpected energy and has advanced to the Lake region, attended by unusually heavy rains in the central valley. Very heavy precipitation occurred during the past twenty-four hours at St. Louis and Cincinnati, with over 3 00 inches at each station. The presence of a considerable high barometer on the New England coast is causing great crowding of the isobars and dangerous gales on the north Atlantic and great lakes. The weather is warm in the South and colder in the extreme Northwest. It has cleared on the Rocky Mountain slope.

C. F. VON HERRMANN,
Section Director.

### Personal.

Dr. J. J. Mott is in the city again.

Gen. B. F. Hoke has returned to the city.

Mr. J. E. Buxton of Winston is in the city.

Mr. H. C. Hudson, of Goldsboro, is in town.

Mr. W. T. O'Brien, of Durham, is in the city.

Mr. R. S. MacRae, of Chapel Hill, is in the city.

Mr. John P. Kerr, of Asheville, is at the Park.

Mr. R. L. Smith of Norwood is at the Yarboro.

Mr. James S. Manning of Durham is in the city.

Attorney General Walser has returned to the city.

Mr. J. T. C. Moore, of Burlington, is at the Yarboro.

Mr. J. A. Leak, of Wadesboro, is at the Yarboro.

Mr. Charles L. Stevens, of Newbern, is in the city.

Mrs. Plummer Batchelor is on a visit to Baltimore.

Mrs. Frank Perry returned to Beaufort yesterday.

Miss Virginia Lawrence went to Fayetteville yesterday.

Mr. and Mrs. M. C. Pleasants, of Louisburg, are at the Park.

Ex-Congressman Branch, of the First District, is in the city.

Mrs. O. J. Carroll has gone to Duplin county to visit relatives.

Mr. J. A. Williams of Wake Forest spent yesterday in the city.

Miss Cora Holt is the guest of Miss Ethel Norris on Blount Street.

Senator H. F. Seawell is in the city fighting the new Solicitor's bill.

Messrs R. G. Briggs and Jno. F. Brutson, of Wilson, N. C., are at the Yarboro.

Mr. Jones Fuller came down from the University yesterday. He will be in the city until Monday.

Deputy Sheriff Rivers has returned from Goldsboro where he took an insane woman to the Asylum.

We regret to learn of the severe illness of Capt. A. L. Moore, at his home, 219 West Jones street.

Mr. M. I. Binswanger, of Binswanger & Co., dealers in glass and paints, of Richmond, Va., is in the city.

Miss Joy Parker, of Wake Forest, who has been here having her eyes treated, returned to Wake Forest yesterday.

Rev. John Douglas, who is visiting his father, Mr. W. C. Douglas, has accepted a call to the Baptist Church at Clinton, N. C.

Solicitor W. E Daniel, of Weldon, is here again to oppose the bill providing additional solicitors for the county criminal courts.

Mrs. A. J. Cook has arrived in the city, and will now make Raleigh her home. It is a great pleasure to have Mrs. Cook in our city again.

Deputy Sheriff Rivers left yesterday afternoon for Goldsboro to take an insane woman, Arabella Price, to the Insane Asylum there.

Mrs. L. Banks Holt and daughter, Miss Cora, are in the city. Miss Cora is visiting at the residence of Mrs. M. T. Norris, on Blount street.

Dr. R. R. Cotton, one of the directors of the Insane Asylum at Raleigh, went to his home at Cottondale, Edgecombe county, yesterday morning.

Miss Edith Martin, of Pennsylvania, is the guest of her uncle, Col. W. H. Martin, at his suburban home in Idlewild, just beyond the city limits.

Mr. Harry Jones, representing the National Manufacturing Company of Washington, D C., is in the city. He is stopping with his cousin, Col. W. H. Martin.

Mr. W. R. Taylor, of Louisburg, was in the city yesterday. He says that the law establishing a dispensary at Louisburg will now be carried to the State Supreme Court.

Mrs. T. R. Jernigan spent Thursday night in the city. She wast the guest of Mrs. W. W. Smith. Mrs. Jernigan has just returned from Shanghai, China. She and her two children went to Bertie county yesterday.

Mr. W. T. Hollowell was in the city yesterday. Mr. Hollowell is prominent in Pythian circles, being a Past Grand Chancellor. It is hinted that his name will be presented at the next Grand Lodge Convention for Supreme Representative.

Among the prominent spectators at the capital yesterday were Col. A. B. Andrews, A. B. Andrews, Jr., Ky Gudger, E. W. Pou, James Moody, Judge Ewart, H. W. Miller, J. C. L. Harris, S. S. Hart. They were interested spectators during the discussion of the lease question.

Among the arrivals at the Park yesterday were: Messrs. Joe Jones, Jr, New York; J. C. Hunt, Baltimore; C. W. Warden, Stanton, Va.; A. V. Shea, Chicago; J. Zureman, New York; J. E. Kantner, Washington; L. M. Reinhard, Baltimore; H. Swineford, Richmond; Geo. A. Smith, Richmond.

# SCHOOL MEASURE LOST

(Continued from First Page.)

To authorize the sale of a school house in Buncombe county.

To amend section 3747 of The Code.

For the relief of the commissioners of Surry county.

The following were tabled:

To amend the charter of Greensboro.

For the relief of certain citizens of Rutherford county.

A recess was taken to 3:30 p. m., at which hour the Senate re-assembled and proceeded with the consideration of bills:

The following passed second and third readings:

To amend section 110 of The Code.

To amend section 2124 of The Code.

To aid the North Carolina Rolling Exposition.

To amend chapter 25, laws of 1895.

To amend chapter 127, laws of 1895.

Resolution in relation to rebuilding the United States arsenal at Fayetteville.

To repeal chapter 353, laws of 1895, so far as it relates to Transylvania county.

To amend section 2812-13-14 of The Code.

To amend the charter of Fayetteville and Albermarle Railroad Company.

For the relief of D. L. Watts.

Mr. Ramsay, for the committee on pensions, reported the omnibus pension bill, which was placed on its several readings and passed. The bill contains the names of 134 soldiers and 16 widows.

A bill to restore to citizens of La Grange the right to vote on the question of license passed second reading.

A bill to transfer Cleveland and Gaston counties to the Seventh Congressional district and Yadkin and Davie counties to the Eighth district was lost on second reading. Mr. Ashburn gave notice of a motion to reconsider.

The revenue bill was considered on third reading and was amended to restrict manufacturers of spirituous liquors to quantities not less than one gallon. It then passed third reading.

A bill to incorporate the town of Collettsville passed second reading.

The following passed second and third readings:

To pay Frank Smathers $5 for services as special messenger.

To incorporate New Hanover Society for the Prevention of Crime.

To amend the charter of Laurinburg.

To allow Charles Hoots to enter Morganton Asylum for treatment.

To regulate the spelling of Newbern.

For the relief of D. B. McNeill.

To prevent the destruction of fish in certain Western counties.

To repeal chapter 12, laws of 1895.

To allow the commissioners of Cumberland county to construct a system of jail sewerage.

The following passed second reading:

To amend the charter of Maxton.

To regulate the pay of mechanics and laborers.

The following were tabled:

In regard to suits in the nature of quo warranto.

To make the improper taking of bills in the Legislature a felony.

To regulate appeals.

To confer certain powers on deputy clerks of the Superior Court.

To amend sections 3632 and 3635 of The Code.

To appoint a committee to consider legislation looking to the appointment of a code commission.

Recess was then taken until 8 o'clock.

At the night session bills passed second and third readings as follows:

For the relief of J. N. Bennett.

To provide for the drainage of Davidson creek.

To regulate the keeping of stock in Tyrrell county.

For the relief of J. L. Nelson.

To regulate working roads in Tyrrell county.

To authorize Wilkes county to pay a school claim.

To incorporate Bethel Hill Institute.

To repeal chapter 380, laws of 1895.

To amend the charter of St. Augustine school.

To create a public school district in the town of Rockingham.

To incorporate Bladen and Columbus Railway and Lumber Company.

To incorporate Duplin and Wayne Railroad and Lumber Company.

To amend chapter 171, laws of 1872-73.

To prevent damning the waters of Beaver creek.

To create Beaver Dam township, in Washington county.

To authorize Randolph county to sell the county home.

To regulate impounding stock in certain counties.

To pay Starkey Hare $20.80, expenses of visiting the State farm in Anson county.

The following passed second reading:

To improve the public schools in Tyrrell county.

To create a State Board of Equalization.

Supplementary to an act to incorporate Moore County and Western Railroad Company.

To amend section 2194 of The Code.

A bill to consolidate and amend the charter of the town of Wilson was taken up as the special order, with an unfavorable report. A majority report was submitted, recommending the passage of the bill. Mr. Grant spoke in support of the bill, urging that Mr. Sharpe, who offered the minority report, should have a hearing. He spoke of the political intolerance that prevails in towns in the Eastern part of the State toward men who differ in their political opinions from the dominant party, particularly at times when political campaigns are in progress. He said that there was a practically defenseless element in Eastern North Carolina that was praying to this Legislature to give it protection. He was not standing upon the floor to traduce the people among whom he lived; but he wanted Republicans in the East protected from insult and outrage.

Mr. Anderson said that nearly all the witnesses before the committee, many of whom were Republicans, opposed the bill; that the report of the committee was based upon their statements, and that as chairman of the committee, he felt bound to support its decision.

Mr. Sharpe said that the friends of the bill were not anxious to take charge of the financial affairs of the town, but he asserted that there were abuses in the police matters that ought to be remedied by the Legislature.

Mr. Justice opposed the bill, saying that it was a dangerous measure. He moved to table the bill and the motion prevailed.

A bill to grant certain discretionary powers to the State Treasurer passed second and third readings.

A bill to protect fish in Newbegun creek passed second and third readings.

The bill to make appropriations for insane asylums and the bill to change their charters were considered together. Mr. Person offered an amendment to provide for the election of the officers of those institutions by the Legislature instead of leaving the appointment to the Governor. He spoke in support of the amendment, and was followed by Mr. Whedbee to the same effect. he amendment was lost by the following vote:

Ayes—Abell, Alexander, Anthony, Atwater, Barringer, Barker, Butler, Earnhardt, Geddie, Justice, Lyon, Mitchell, Moye, Merritt, Parker of Alamance, Patterson, Person, Ray, Roberson, Scales, Shaw, Utley, Walker, Whedbee.—24.

Noes—Anderson, Ashburn, Cannon, Clark, Dickson, Grant, Henderson, Hardison, Hyatt, Maultsby, Maxwell, McCarthy, McNeill, McCaskey, Newsome, Odum, Parker of Randolph, Ramsay, Rollins, Sharpe of Wilson, Sharpe of Iredell, Smathers, Shore, Wakefield, Yeager—26.

Mr. Maxwell offered an amendment to strike out the Raleigh Insane Asylum from the provisions of the bill to change the charters.

Mr. Whedbee and Mr. Moye spoke in opposition to the bill. Mr. Person opposed the Maxwell amendment, charging that it was an evidence of treachery. He said that he had been offered a money consideration to support such an amendment.

Mr. Atwater opposed turning the incumbents out of their places unless it appeared that they were corrupt or incompetent. He was followed by Mr. Butler with an appeal for non-partisan management of the asylums.

Mr. Justice opposed changing the charters.

Mr. Wakefield defended the measure, insisting that Democrats should be turned out of office. He said that the people expected the change to be made and would hold Senators responsible if it was not made. Mr. McCaskey spoke to the same effect.

Mr. Sharpe of Iredell said he was in favor of turning the rascals out.

Mr. Maxwell spoke in support of his amendment, saying that he had not been approached with any inducemnt to offer it.

Dr. Alexander opposed making changes.

The Maxwell amendment was lost on a call of the ayes and noes by a vote of 24 to 26.

Mr. Person offered an amendment to exclude members of the Legislature from office in connection with the asylums. The vote was a tie and was decided by the chair voting in the negative.

The bill to change the charters was then placed on second reading with the following result:

Ayes—Anderson, Ashburn, Barker, Cannon, Clark, Dickson, Early, Grant, Henderson, Hyatt, Maultsby, McCarthy, McCaskey, McNeill, Newsome, Odum, Parker of Randolph, Ramsay, Rollins, Sharpe of Wilson, Sharpe of Iredell, Smathers, Shore, Wakefield, Yeager.—

Noes—Abell, Alexander, Anthony, Barringer, Butler, Earnhardt, Geddie, Hardison, Justice, Lyon, Maxwell, Mitchell, Moye, Merritt, Parker of Alamance, Patterson, Person, Ray, Roberson, Scales, Shaw, Utley, Walker, Whedbee.—25.

The chair voted in the affirmative and the bill passed second reading, and went over until today.

A bill to amend the charter of Carthage passed second reading.

At 12 o'clock the Senate adjourned to 10 o'clock this morning.


# SPECIAL MONDAY.

## TRUNKS AND BAGS.

We have the very best line of Trunks and Valises of all kinds in Raleigh. We don't say it to boast, but because it's true; they are not old, shop-worn goods either, but are fresh, new goods just from the factory.

Monday we offer special low prices on the entire line, 10 per cent. off of the marked price of any Trunk or Valise in the house. This is for Monday only.

**W. E. JONES.**


### Local News.

It was rumored on the street yesterday that a convict was shot by a penitentiary guard at the farm on Walnut creek. The convict became unruly and attacked the guard. No particulars could be learned.

Mr. M. P. Pegram, Jr., of Charlotte is in the city. Mr. Pegram is the popular representative of Shaw, Stock & Co., of Lowell, Mass. He is one of the most energetic and effective traveling men in the State.

The W. C. T. U. of Raleigh hereby most respectfully and cordially invites the members of the General Assembly and all others to Metropolitan Hall on next Sunday, March 7th, at 4 p. m., to hear an address by Dr B. F. Dixon on temperance.

The ladies of this city are preparing an entertainment for the benefit of the Y. M. C. A. The play is called the "Mystic Midgets." Yesterday the first rehearsal took place. The parents of the little folk who are to take part, are requested to send them again next Wednesday evening.

James Pitman, colored, was brought to jail yesterday from Wake Forest township. He was carried before J. C. Fort, J. P., on a warrant sworn out by Lelia Pitman, and placed under a two hundred dollar bond to keep the peace. Pitman couldn't give the bond, so he was sent to jail. His attorney has taken out a writ of habeas corpus, returnable before Judge Douglas next Monday.


Wise men use whiskey, fools abuse it. Harper Whiskey is the wise man's whiskey. Ed. V. Denton, Sole Agent.

Throw physic to the dogs and take Harper Whiskey instead. Ed. V. Denton, Sole Agent.


### A New Drink.

Mr. T. R. Jones, the bottler of the famous Robert Portner Beer, has just introduced on the market Feigenspau's famous Ales and Porter. It's a fine drink. Try it.


Louisville Medical College. "I have used the I. W. Harper brand of whiskey and find it to be good. I know of none better for family use." C. W. Kelly, M. D. Ed. V. Denton, Sole Agent.


### Notice.

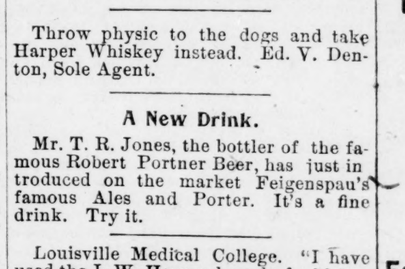
Know all men by these presents, that the co-partnership heretofore existing between Harris Brown and Isaac Seligson, is this day dissolved by mutual consent. All claims against the firm of Brown & Seligson to be paid by the said Isaac Seligson, and all debts due the firm of Brown & Seligson to be paid to Levin & Brown, 216 Wilmington St.

This February 18, 1897.


**W. A. TAYLOR,**
**MERCHANT TAILOR,**

No. 10 West Martin Street.
Suits from $20 to $40; Pants from $3 to $12. Cleaning, Pressing and Repairing done. Good Work or no Pay.

**$35** Will buy the Cheapest and best . . . .
**TALKING MACHINE ON EARTH!**




For sale by
JOHN N. HARRELL, State Agent,
129 Fayetteville Street.
☞Call and see it.

**The Yarboro House,**
**RALEIGH, N. C.**

**Under New Management.**

Rates, $2 and $2.50 per day. Special Weekly Rates.
Free Coach to and from all Trains.

**A. J. COOKE, Manager.**
R. B. RANEY, Lessee.

# Keep Your Eyes Focused on This Store!

**The People's Popular Purchasing Place. Satisfaction scores success**

Life, vim, vigor, push and energy are necessary adjuncts to business, but real success hangs on the satisfaction given to all customers.

## NEW DRESS GOODS

Fresh from the looms, with all the newness of fashion's impress stamped upon them appeal to your quick judgments and refined tastes.

Brightness, beauty and freshness combined in fashion's choicest conceits.

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Spring Cheviots, Mozambiques, Serges, Clay Diagonals, Grenadines, Lenos, Hernanis and Lace Buntings.

New Novelty and Fancy effects in changeable checks, Stripes, plaids and two-tone over-shot bourettes.

Fancy Silk mixed Novelties, fashions hamdsomest blendings, 40 inches wide and stubborn wearers at the popular price ..... 50c

Black Novelty Weaves, figured, striped, diagonal and smooth, in fashion's varied fancies, 65c. quality, sold here at ..... 50c

Black figured Mohairs for Suits, Waists and Skirts in most select and elegant designs, dozens of styles to select from ..... 50c

All wool, double width, check suitings in vari-colored combinations for immediate use, outclassing all city competition, at only ..... 21c

Fine full yard wide Percales, beautiful textures, soft finish, manufactured to compete with the finest imported, go this week at ..... 10c

Full yard wide fast color Percales, new designs, neat figures, fresh patterns, best styles; just to start the season ..... 7 1-2c

Aniline Black Satines, fine beetled, will not crock, Henrietta finish, from 25c down to ..... 8c

Black and Navy Ducks, absolutely fast color and unperishable, regular 12½c. kind, for ..... 10c

Curtain Screens, bleached and unbleached etamines in plain and colored stripes, from 20c. all the way down to ..... 5c

Nottingham Curtain Laces, tambordered, enamel and floral designs, any length, by the yard, and running the whole gamut of prices from 40c. down to ..... 10c

Lace Curtains (job lots) bought at under price and sold the same way, commencing at $2 50 a pair, prices scaled all the way down to ..... 50c

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SUCCESSORS TO C. A. SHERWOOD & CO.

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**Facing Nash Square, One Block from Union Passenger Depot.**

Steam heated throughout. Electric lights. Baths. Elevator. Perfectly lighted and ventilated rooms. Special show rooms for Commercial Travelers. Furniture and equipment all new.

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Ladies traveling alone will find The Park most convenient, and upon notice will be met at station by one of the Managers.

**Free Omnibus to All Trains.**

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# Raleigh Stationery Company,
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We carry in stock a complete line of typewriter's supplies and the latest and best Counting-house Stationery made, Typewriters, Mimeographs, Hektographs, all the latest and best labor-saving devices and office appliances.

Our stock is complete in every line. We are leaders in Low Prices. We invite you to examine our stock and get our prices before buying.
OFFICE AND SCHOOL SUPPLIES A SPECIALTY.

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